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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145 5-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember
McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

A Grand Display.
If you wish to see a grand display of ladies' furs, go to the popular and fashionable hat, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 120 Wood street. And a fact of the utmost importance to all is, that at this retail hatment they are selling sold at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than at any other house in the city.

The Philosopher's Stone,
Or what is equivalent to it, buying your dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is still working wonders. If you are suffering from indigestion you can cure yourself with a single bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at Fleming's drug depot, No. 84 Market street.

The King of Pain,
Is an excellent article, provided you get the genuine article—to get which, purchase it only from Joseph Fleming No. 84 Market street, where it can be had at wholesale cheaper than any other place in the city.

Country Merchants,
When in the city, should not fail to visit McClarran's drug store, the, will find the stock of drugs, perfumery, fancy soaps, dyes and paints to be large and of the best grades, at prices remarkably low, at 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain,
The genuine article sold wholesale and retail, at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Stop That Scratching.
By using Swayne's Ointment it cures itch, tetter, erysipelas, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin. Sold only at McClarran's drug store.

For Benefit of Fair Visitors.
We mean those who attend the County Fair not exclusively for the fair of the female sex, we will mention that Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street, have at the present time a most superb stock of dress and housekeeping dry goods. We will not enumerate, as this firm has no specialties, every department is full, and all bought very closely. Remember the number is 21 Fifth street, where you will see a display of dry goods that will astonish you.

Country Merchants
Should see the stock and compare prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Government Steamboats, Barges,
Coal Boats, &c., for sale at auction. The attention of coal dealers is respectfully called to the advertisement in another column of the sale of steamboats, barges, boats, &c., at public auction. Persons wishing to purchase boats will do well to attend the sale, as the number set forth in the advertisement is the last the Government has to offer for sale.

City Property for Sale.
A plot of ground, 100 feet square, will be sold on the premises on the corner of Centre avenue and Miller street, on Wednesday, October 18th, at 2 o'clock.

The Fair,
A piece of but little interest, as compared with that which centers in the great sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: As winter approaches, the reign of extravagance, in fashionable circles, seems to be bent on more astonishing developments. Would you think of $800 per month for a furnished house in the Fifth avenue, as far up as the Central Park?—said house being but 18 by 75 feet. Dozens of such cases could be reported. Builders are taking contracts for whole blocks of houses, to be commenced at once, so as to be finished early next spring. These are to be on the most showy scale, will be solid or rent for, no doubt, at fabulous rates. I cannot learn, however, that anybody is taking contracts for construing comfortable, moderate-priced dwellings for the poor. What is to become of them it is difficult to say, unless they take refuge in the abominable tenement houses, which are multiplying along the North River side of the city.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.—We have often read pathetic speeches of Indian warriors, but have seen nothing more touching than the following, by a Comanche chief, at the recent Council at Fort Smith, addressed to Colonel Seils:

"Brother, my shirt, you see, is in rags. When I return to my tribe, and say to them, 'I have been among my friends,' they will not believe me, if I return in this ragged shirt. My wife and daughter will ask, 'Where is the calico your friends gave you?' Brother, what shall I say about that when I return to my people?"

STATE ITEMS.

An adjourned Court is being held in Indiana.

The Conemaugh Valley Fair, at Blairsville, last week, was a grand success.

Christian Horner, one of the first justices of the peace of Cambria county, died last week in Johnstown, aged nearly eighty-eight years.

On account of a storm Saturday night, the serenade to Hon. John Cessna, by the National Union League Club, was postponed to Tuesday night.

The number of interments in Philadelphia during the past week was two hundred and fifty-six from the city and eighteen from the county.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God on Sabbath last. Bishop Stevens assisted in the ceremony by the Bishop of Illinois and the English Bishop of Honolulu, Sandwich Island.

Chicago Financially.

Things get no better in Chicago. On the contrary, there is a gloomy prospect there,—that is, if we are to credit the following, from the money article in the *Tribune* of Monday:

The week closes with probably a more stringent money market than it opened with before experienced at this season of the year. Every day during the week has found the market working closer, and to-day some bankers, in order to meet their balances at the clearing House, had to force eastern exchange on the market, and sell at ¾ of 1 per cent discount. It has been thought for some time that the closeness of the market was the result more of determination on the part of bankers to contract their line of discounts than to any positive lack of means; but this idea is dissipated. There is undoubted an actual scarcity of currency, and that too on the eve of the active provision season, when our pork and beef packers will require large accommodations, and when the money market is usually easy.

True, we have in Chicago a large amount of grain and other produce, but we have often carried trade when the bulk of capital of the city was not half as large as it is now, and no particular stringency was felt. We have very little whisky or pork in store, and our bankers ought to be able to carry every pound of produce in the city with ease. If they are in difficulties now, what will be their condition next spring, with the entire winter's receipts of grain and the season's pork and beef on hand?

Within a day or two currency has arrived here from the East, and this is why sterling as high as Exchange is selling at a discount. In this way the market may be relieved somewhat, but it will only be like a "drop in the bucket" as compared with the requirements of the business community during the next ninety days.

The bankers to-day resolutely refused to advance a single dollar on grain paper, unless accompanied by shipping bills, and even then it was difficult to obtain the necessary accommodations. The rate of discount remains steady at 10 per cent. per annum.

TRADE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE.—Some ideas may be formed of the immense trade now going on between Richmond and Baltimore from the perusal of the freight lists of the two steamers Fannie and Ellie Knight, which sailed for Baltimore last Friday. The Fannie had a cargo consisting of 571 packages of manufactured tobacco, 17 barrels and 41 bales merchandise, 40 bales cotton, 162 hogsheads, tobacco, and 375 packages sundries. The Ellie Knight had 22 packages merchandise, 278 packages manufactured tobacco, 10 bales cotton, 19 hogsheads tobacco, and 5 hogsheads hides. Beside the above a schooner from Richmond entered Baltimore on Monday with an assorted cargo, and the steamer Hackensack, from Petersburg, arrived at the same place with a considerable amount of freight. The above would seem to indicate that as much as the South has been impoverished by the war, there is still a considerable amount of produce to come forward.—*Richmond Times.*

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1865. NO. 33.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
TRIENNIAL CONVENTION
OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church reassembled at noon to-day. The order of the day, the Foreign missionary Episcopate, was suspended, in order to take up the proposed Canon relative to the dissolution of clergymen from their parishes. The proposed amendment provides that if a clergyman leaves his charge without ecclesiastical permission he shall forfeit his seat in the Convention, but that the vestry shall still be represented; and that if a vestry dismiss a clergyman without proper authority, the vestry shall lose its seat and the clergyman retain his. The amendment was adopted. The order of the day was then taken up. The object of the amendment before the house is to give foreign missionary Bishops the same privileges now enjoyed by domestic missionary Bishops, in having a seat in the House of Bishops, and in being eligible as diocesian Bishops, by a vote of a majority of the House of Bishops and Standing Committee.

After a discussion the amended constitution was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Prayer Book was instructed to report whether the sentence in the prayer book at the end of the "*gloria patri*" is a rubric of the prayer book and binding upon the clergy.

Mr. Binney offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the address of sympathy from the Synod of the Canadian Church lately sent to this Convention by the House of Bishops, with the expression of their great satisfaction thereat, and which was concurred in by this house, did most reasonably and truly express the trust that, as the original cause of separation between the different portions of our Church had now ceased to operate, the feelings of brotherly love and zeal, in support of the same hallowed principles which formerly united all members of our church as one body, would reassert their claim and triumph over external causes, which had left us apart.

Resolved, That, rejoicing, as we cordially do at the future prospect of an entire and unbroken union among all portions of our Church, we deem it our duty to render our devout thanksgiving to the Divine Head of the Church, for the removal of that occasion of national dissension and estrangement referred to by our Canadian fellow-churchmen, to which, we feel with them that our late troubles were due.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house it is the duty of a body of christian men which has offered its devout and earnest prayers to Almighty God for a great national blessing to render its thanksgiving to him when that blessing has been graciously granted.

Resolved, That this House, having by a solemn resolution adopted at its session in October, 1832, pledged to National Government its devout and earnest prayers that its efforts might be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength that they might be crowned with success, and completed in the restoration of the re-establishment of the National authority over our whole country, and have now been crowned with success, it becomes our duty to tender our thanksgiving to Him to whom that success is due.

Rev. Dr. Eaton, of New York, seconded the resolutions.

Judge Chambers objected, saying that the question of reception had precedence.

Dr. Vinton appealed from the decision.

Rev. Dr. Hodges moved that the decision of the chair be sustained.

The Pennsylvania delegation called for ayes and nays, upon the motion of Dr. Hodges.

Hon. Mr. Fish explained that the chair was in error in his parliamentary ruling. It is the interest right of a member to offer a resolution and if seconded, it is in possession of the house.

Rev. Dr. Meade: "I am sorry to vote against the decision of the Chair, but its error is very clear. We have perfect control of any resolution offered to this house."

The discussion was continued at length upon the appeal from the ruling of the chair.

After a lengthy discussion the chair decided there was no motion before the house.

Dr. Vinton, of New York, then moved to the resolutions and was interrupted by Dr. Higbee, of New York, who said that the noble letter from Canada had not been read.

Dr. Vinton continued, and earnestly expressed his desire for peace and unity in matters ecclesiastical, which end could only be accomplished by the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Binney.

Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, expressed his regret at his inability to remain to protest against the attempt about to be made to incorporate certain political theories and dogmas in the prayers of the church. Slavery had been abolished, but did the gentleman accept the fact, and show any willingness to repose under the shade of the victory which they had achieved? If slavery was the cause of the war, why was it that the question was resurrected here in the council of the church, assembled for a different purpose. He had no intention of entering into any political discussion whatever, and he prayed that God might forbid that he should say one word to disturb the harmony of the church, but there were differences of opinion on the question. There were those who did not believe slavery was the sole cause of our national troubles, there were those inside and outside the Convention who believed the dissensions and troubles which had distressed our country for the last four years were caused mainly by the spirit of sectional strife and determination of men in all portions of the country that there should be no peace, and that all those should perish who destroyed both in our national and religious councils.

Gov. Hunt denied the right of any man to compel another to accept, by implied truth, his private theory of the cause of the war.

Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Illinois, said the resolutions contained a statement which impugned the good faith of the Canadian Church.

The Diocese of Ohio moved that a vote be taken by orders. The President ordered and the Secretary reported the vote as follows: Number of dioceses voting by clergy, 21—ayes, 18; noes, 5; divided, 3. Number of dioceses represented, 22—ayes, 14; noes, 5; divided, 2. So the motion to lay the resolutions on the table was carried.

Rev. Dr. Sinton asked leave to enter upon the journal the protest of a number of members of the House against the action of the House just taken.

Rev. Dr. Kerfoot was willing, provided the defense he held in his hands be printed along with it. He said he wanted the fullest explanation.

Leave was not granted. The House adjourned.

Highly Interesting.

Cotton Sales—The New Minister to Peru—The National Military and Naval Asylum—A Contemplated Government Paper Mill—From Texas—Educating the Negroes.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The United States cotton agent delivered for sale this afternoon 3,000 bales savannah and sea island cotton. There was a company of about one hundred and fifty persons present—nearly all cotton dealers. Cotton to the amount of 2,000 bales, and the prices obtained for Savannah cotton were estimated to be, quality considered, not far from five cents per pound higher than at the auction sale of Georgia and New Orleans cotton last week. Middling fair cotton brought 44½c, gold at 146, strict middlings 40½c, strict low middlings 39½c, and ordinary to good 37½c.

The *World's* Washington special says, Major-General Hovey, now minister to Peru, is in town receiving his final instructions before leaving for Peru.

Lieutenant Colonel Wooley, who has been for the past two years Provost Marshal of Baltimore, has been transferred to Richmond, and is now Provost Marshal of the middle military department.

The Post special says the Commissioner of Agriculture has issued a circular to assistant assessors, requesting the name of every individual, firm, or company engaged in the manufacture or cotton goods in their districts, in order that circulars may be issued to such manufacturers, with reference to an accurate and full account of the amount of cotton used by them. The object being to encourage farmers to increase the culture of cotton in the Southern States, a matter of high importance to the industrial interests of the country.

Strenuous efforts are being made to secure a quorum meeting of the corporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum, which takes place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Such assurances have been given as lead to the belief that a quorum of fifty members will be obtained. If not present, a special says the Government is now selling off all its rolling stock recently used on the military roads. Locomotives sold at Portsmouth last week at auction, averaged $12,000 each. Four thousand tons of railroad iron were sold for $77 per ton.

The *Herald's* special, speaking of the advance in the price of bank note paper, says the amount of bank note paper used in the Treasury Department for bond, note, and revenue stamp printing, is prodigious. The heavy advance in price, quite recently insisted on by manufacturers, has caused the Department to open its eyes and look about anxiously for relief. Two or three parties enjoy the monopoly of the bank note paper business. Superintendent Defries, of the public printing office, who uses up vast quantities of news and book paper, has also been forced to submit to a large advance in the price of white paper. The Treasury authorities have been cogitating, since the fire, the project of building a paper mill at Great Falls, on the Potomac, about twelve miles from the city. They estimate that the mill could be built in six months; rags could be imported from the Mediterranean markets, free of duty, and landed in Washington, and plenty of paper for all the Government uses be made cheaper than at New England prices.

The Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* says more than half the spelling books now sold in Houston, go into the hands of negroes. Several schools for colored persons are now in active operation here, and in Galveston. Many planters buy a stock of school books for schools, already not unfrequent upon the plantations.

The Comptroller being unable to pay the Mexican republican police, Messrs Taylor, being appealed to has advanced $600,000 to the city for that purpose.

Re-letting of an Important Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The daily mail, which by Congressional enactment, went into operation between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, about seven years ago, and which has been interrupted during the last few months, in consequence of the refusal of the department to comply with the demands of the contractors, who declined to perform the service for less than $300,000 per annum, has again been let out to contract to responsible parties at $225,000, which was the offer of the department. This is one of the most important mails running out of California.

The Algonquin and Winooski.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Algonquin and Winooski have changed berths, but did not begin the second trial at the dock, as was expected. It is impossible to state when they will begin—probably this week.

The Sabine will sail for New London as soon as the weather permits.

The Union Ticket in Georgia.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Advices from Savannah to the 12th state that the unconditional Union ticket is receiving large majorities in nearly every county in Southwestern Georgia.

Report of Captain Palmer, of the Yacht Palmer.

SANDY HOOK, October 17.—Captain Palmer, of the yacht Palmer, makes the following report: Passed Cape May light-ship at 8:30 P. M., on the 16th; passed Sandy Hook light-ship at 12 M., on the 17th. Kept three miles ahead of the Henrietta all day yesterday; beat the Henrietta about five miles to the Sandy Hook light-ship.

Thanksgiving Services in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Services of thanksgiving were held at St. Luke's church this morning, at 10 o'clock. A large congregation was assembled. The opening prayers were made by Bishops Talbot and Bedell, the creed and first two prayers by the Lord Bishop of Honolulu, and the remaining prayers and special thanksgiving by Bishop McIlvaine. The communications were read by Bishop Atkinson; the special collect and epistle by Bishop Smith; the gospel by Bishop Day, and the special prayer and benediction by Bishop Hopkins.

The Mining Interests of the Western and Pacific States.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the mining interests of the Western and Pacific States, was held to-day at 156 Broadway, for the purpose of forming a permanent association. The object of the organization is to promote the mining resources of the country. Geo. Ex. Curry was chosen Chairman, and J. L. Douglass, Secretary. The following named persons were appointed to obtain signatures for a general meeting: Nevada, H. G. Worthington; Idaho, General M. McCarver; California, G. F. Benton; New York, F. Fuller, Walter E. Lawton, and Livingston Satterlee; Arizona, B. Silversmith; Oregon, ex-Gov. Geo. L. Curry; Colorado, Gov. Gilpin and Simeon Draper.

The Election in South Carolina—Names of Candidates.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The following is the ticket for the Charleston District, to be voted for in the State election, which takes place in South Carolina to-morrow, October 18: For Governor, Hon. James L. Orr; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. William D. Hoster; for Senators, A. D. Lesener, Henry Buist; for Representatives, James B. Campbell, Wm. Aiken, Benj. Lucas, James Simons, John A. Wagner, Samuel Lord, jr., John Hatchel, James Connor, B. Sheppard, W. A. Wardlaw. James M. Eason, A. O. Andrews, W. Gregg, W. E. Mikell, E. McGrath, F. D. Richardson, T. C. Barker, Archibald Cameron, F. Melchers, E. J. Roche, Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles. The latter was for a renomination for Mayor of Charleston, but it is expected that he will reconsider his action at the request of a number of politicians of all parties, and consent to permit his name to be used. Mr. Whaley and Mr. Campbell, of Charleston, and Governor Aiken, are spoken of as candidates for the United States Senatorship. The Charleston *News* says all these gentlemen can take the oath required by Congress—that they did not aid the Rebellion—if any body in the South can take it.

Large Fire in New York—Great Loss of Cotton—Total Loss, $500,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The bonded warehouses of Harris & Palmer, Nos. 3 and 5 Hedge street, principally used for the storage of cotton, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The buildings were stored with cotton, whisky, and flour, the value of the cotton alone estimated at $700,000. There were 1,500 barrels of whisky and a large amount of flour also in storage. This is the largest fire in Clinton by the that ever occurred in this city. The total value of the property was estimated at a million dollars. The whisky, which was stored in the basement, will be only slightly damaged. The total loss after deducting salvage, will reach $500,000. It is supposed to be fully insured. Nearly two-thirds of the city companies have small risks.

PROTECTION.

Letter from James M. Cooper, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The following letter is from one of the soundest and ablest iron manufacturers in the country, whose words we cordially commend to our readers. The cause of the NATIONAL POLICY is rapidly gaining ground, and we confidently look for a course of legislation by the next Congress that shall save us from the disastrous consequences of free trade, and urge forward the resumption of specie payment, the cutting down of expenses, speedy relief from burdensome taxation, and the early payment of the national debt:

PITTSBURGH, October, 1865.

Dear Sir: No proposition can be more clearly proven than that the Protection of American Industry in all its branches is so closely interwoven with the welfare, wealth, and intelligence of any one of them is an attack upon the whole.

The farmer, miner, mechanic, laborer and manufacturer, are all wedded to this same doctrine, and the interests of all must flourish or languish together, as the wisdom of our lawgivers, shall or shall not afford adequate protection to American Industry.

A protective tariff gives to each of the other industries as certain protection, as that the manufacturer receives. The farmer receives higher prices for his products—the miner for coal and the metals—the mechanic is better paid for his handiwork, and the laborer is better compensated for his toil. It is not a question with them of how much any manufactured article they needs is cost, but how will each can afford to purchase it. How many bushels of wheat, or corn, or coal; how much labor, or portion of a man's earnings is required for the purpose.

I was present at a recent discussion on the subject of a protective tariff, when an honest mechanic, growing a little impatient with some of the speakers, delivered himself somewhat as follows: "I don't care for any of your fine spun arguments on political economy, balance of trade, and the like; these I don't understand, always have. I do know, that whenever there is a high protective tariff, the manufacturer thrives, and I can always have abundant employment at high prices. I can buy everything I want, and provide better for my family when butter is fifty cents a pound and eggs twenty-five cents a dozen, and have plenty left to provide me with many of the luxuries of life; but what advantage is it to me if butter can be bought for twenty-five cents a pound, and eggs at ten cents a dozen, if I haven't got the times. That is always true when the manufacturer is doing a poor business." There is more wisdom, and more of sound reasoning in these few simple words of this worthy mechanic, than in many of the abstruse arguments that are made upon the same side. It proves that the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer are inseparably blended in their respective interests.

Perhaps I am ultra in regard to Protection to American Industry, and I am aware that those who are ultra on most subjects, frequently injure the cause they advocate. We are told somewhere in the good book in regard to piety itself, that it is best "not to be righteous over much."

I cannot, however, resist the conviction, founded upon my estimate of the wants and necessities of the different sections of this country, in the difficult circumstances which the late terrible war has placed us, that the subject is the Protection of Industry, is not a question of a question of loyalty; and although I would not stigmatise all the advocates of the opposing doctrine of Free Trade as disloyal, yet I am persuaded that it is fraught with the public welfare it "betrays like treason."

What are its fruits? A ruined and impoverished people—manufactories every where now hundreds closed, and thousands thrown out of employment, or forced into other pursuits to sustain life—the precious metals and our national securities absorbed to pay foreigners for articles we can make better at home, and a universal system of taxation upon everything called property, mending the products of the farm, down to the last blade of grass, to pay the interest on the national debt.

Contrast this picture with the spectacle which will result from ten to twenty years of unbroken protection to American Industry, adequate to secure the American market to American labor, to the full extent of its ability to supply the demand upon it, with unbounded wealth, flowing through a thousand channels into all the employment of the people,—manufacturing and the arts,—with a swelling population and creating new and unceasing claims upon our productive capacity,—prices kept within moderate bounds by it competition, and the country relieved as well as paid because of the demand for it, our gold and national securities retained at home as a basis for the vast transactions of our inland and coastwise commerce as unbounded as the territories of this great Empire of the West,—our national debt rapidly extinguished by the ready and willing subdivision of a prosperous people of ample subjects of taxation, without touching the necessaries of life; in short, the full development of the gentle and the resources of our country, until we shall be prepared to challenge competition with the workshops of Europe in the markets of the world.

These are no creations of an excited imagination. They are the legitimate and natural results of the two systems of national policy, from which we must shortly choose. Upon the wisdom of that choice, I sincerely believe, depends the future prosperity of this nation.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES M. COOPER.

OHIO U. S. SENATOR.—It is said that the Hon. John Sherman has a "good look" for a re-election by the Ohio Legislature. The opposing candidates will be Gen. Schenck and Hon. Jno. A. Bingham.

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.

Preparations for the Opening.

Display of Agricultural Implements.

Entries of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Swine, Poultry, Grain, Vegetables, Trotting Horses, etc.

At length, the day has arrived for the opening of the Allegheny County Fair, and excepting in the line of machinery, there will be a pretty full display. Already, a large number and variety of agricultural implements are on the ground. Some curious but fine specimens of cheese are stalled, and lifting from the entries made, there will be a very attractive display of horses for all purposes. Some fine specimens of poultry have been entered. Floral and Artist's Hall will present not a few very imposing specimens of art, and it is expected that there will be somewhat of a display of flowers.

MAKING THE ENTRIES.

Yesterday, the clerks at the office on the Fair ground were busily engaged receiving the entries from exhibitors. The following gentlemen constitute the clerical force: Messrs. William W. Speer, James R. Clark, H. L. Young, Ed. F. Whitmore, A. R. Davitt, S. B. M. Young, Thomas Jones, Homer Metzaw, Howard Morton. They are as happy and accommodating a set of gentlemen as might be selected for the duties they have to perform. Yesterday, each of them had a certain number of departments to attend to, and the business was done in the satisfactory manner. This is a desideratum under the circumstances, for if there is any one thing more disgusting than another at Fairs, it is the ever present and annoying officious gentleman who is ever on the wing, yet the most useless appendage of a fair ground. The public may congratulate themselves on having the services of this genius to be on exhibition at Iron City Park during the three days of the County Fair.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

As this is the opening day of the fair, a list of the officers of the Allegheny Agricultural Society, under the auspices of which it is being held, may be interesting to the persons visiting the city for the purpose of being present. The gentlemen included have been instant in season and out of season, in preparing for the event of to-day and great credit is due to them for the result of their energetic and constant attention to the work necessary to be done in order to arrange the grounds for the fair.

President of the Society—Benjamin Kelly.
Vice President—George G. Negley.
Treasurer—James Reed.
Corresponding Secretary—John Murdoch, Jr.
Recording Secretary—James S. Negley.
Librarian—George M. Reed.
Managing Committee—J. William Oliver, John McKelvy, John Hodgson, William Espy, Vincent Miller, Samuel Hadlick, Thomas S. Hunt, John H. Parke, W. S. Haven, Alex. Speer, W. D. Davis, George R. White, T. L. Shields, Moses Chess, and Thomas Cloak.
President of the Board—John Young, Jr.
Secretary—S. Schuyler, Jr.

Of the above named gentlemen, Gen. Negley, Capt. John Young, Jr. and Hon. John E. Parke, have been very active for several weeks in planning along the preparations.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON PAGODA.

The preparations in progress yesterday at the Wheeler & Wilson pagoda, gave token of a very fine exhibition to-day. It is very evident that Mr. Carpenter has brought upon the ground, in the genius of the inventor may accomplish when his work is put into the hands of an industrious and energetic agent. The exhibition in this part of the Fair will be not the least attractive. The building is one of four points, guards, etc., then finished, will be illuminated in Chinese resplendent a heavy blow on the breast, which slightly staggered him. Quick as lightning, Butler recovered himself, and dealt his antagonist a stroke on the shoulder, which almost felled him upon the floor. Young followed up his advantage, and dealt the astonished combatant when he received a severe blow on the cheek, below the eye. This appeared to relieve him of much of his energy.

The spectators were greatly excited at this time, and appeared to relish revelling in the plentiful display, when one more watchful than his comrades descried Jem Mace, the referee, and friend of Butler, and the fight was speedily given, when a general stampede took place, the entire crowd starting simultaneously from the ring and making a rush for the open field, over which they tumbled, and made the best time they could for Wilkinsburg. The police had been instructed by the Mayor to arrest the principals, and endeavor to bring them by the seashness of their apparel, but they were too fleet of foot, and evidently had no intention of being taken, and exhibited such a fleetness of foot that the police soon gave up the chase and returned to the ring. Here they found a very much unterrified fellow had returned, taken down the ropes and stakes, and was busily at work, evidently that the fight would be renewed upon their departure, and determined to put a final stop to it, they started late a straggling run, and soon came up with a man in a dozen young men seated under a tree, who, upon being questioned, admitted participating in having helped them a basket, which was found to contain a few and a pair of pantaloons, apparently belonging to Butler. Upon this evidence, the party was taken back with them to the ground, where he recognized a one also of the Mayor's guard, named Simon Miller, hailing from a tree. He subsequently identified Mr. Miller, as having into a buggy and drove rapidly away. In making a turn in the road, the buggy was upset, and Miller was also an occupant of the vehicle. He communicated his discovery to officer Wilmot, when they got into this buggy and followed in pursuit. The occasion of the fight resulted in favor of Morin and Cowley, and the latter left for Allegheny City in a buggy, and drove back to the ground. Upon their arrival they found that the other officers had succeeded in capturing Butler. Butler was placed in charge of a resident of the Eighth ward, who had taken a prominent part in the fight. He was placed in their buggy and drove him to the Mayor's office, where he was locked up. The basket containing the rope and pantaloons was also taken to the Mayor's office, where the owner can obtain them by calling upon the Mayor.

The youngsters of the fight had observed the interesting proceedings, and the secret was thus early communicated the locality of the place selected for a fight, so that the subsequent arrival of the police was entirely unlooked for. The Mayor was apprised of it by a gentleman who resides in East Liberty, who had heard the whole affair discussed, and had also heard expected their intentions.

The appearance of the spectators upon the arrival of the police is described by an eye witness to have been exceedingly ludicrous. Knowing that if apprehended they would be arrested, and many of them walked to the stations beyond Wilkinsburg, and returned to the city by the Penn railroad. Others walked across the country to the old Sharpsburgh bridge and took the cars from that point. The fight is the talk of the city. The police instituted a vigilant search for Cowley and Butler, but they are still at large.

Butler is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to finish it when the present excitement blows over.

Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, October 17.—Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong and Reed.

Boyce vs. Clemens, Erie. Non pros.

Wiley vs. Day, Crawford. Argued by Church for plaintiff in error, and by Farrelly contra.

Bystone vs. Bystone, Crawford. Argued by Finney for plaintiff in error, and by Church contra.

Miller vs. Henlan, Crawford. Argued by Finney for plaintiff in error, and by Farrelly contra.

King et. al. vs. Kelly, for use, Erie. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by Walker and Vincent contra.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Beaver Items.

Our attentive correspondent "H," sends us some items, of which mention has already been made in the COMMERCIAL. In relation to the recent election, he says the soldiers of Beaver, almost to a man, voted the Union ticket. The bitter opposition party made to divert their votes into the Democratic channel. Rebel tactics. The trailing of Colonel James G. Anderson, late of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, by Colonel Anderson was a native of this place, and born and childhood friends, much respected. Colonel Hefelt here about the same time as the lamented Col. Roberts, as Lieutenant in a cavalry company. He soon after received a commission as Captain and colleading after was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, which he commanded till it, with him was regularly mustered out of the service of the United States. He was a civil engineer by profession, and showed great skill as a military engineer. Everybody says giving him much intercourse with men, as well as his high sense of honor gave him advantages as a commander, and it is well known to his friends that his feeling and sense of honor would have prevented that he would be forced to retire from the service long before he did, was the only reason why he was not made Brigadier General. He was a brave officer, a polished and kind-hearted gentleman. So they are falling into the graves of our fallen land. The victims of this unholy rebellion. Let us prize our institutions more and more highly; let us see at what great sacrifice they have been maintained.

For Additional Local see Fourth Page

Bodies Unclaimed.

LANCASTER, Pa., 17.—The bodies of an adult female and two girls, aged ten and fifteen years, killed by the recent accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are still unclaimed. Two trunks, labelled Mrs. Julia A. Heald and Miss Mary E. Heald, Piermont Falls, Maine, are also unclaimed. They are supposed to have been the property of the three females above alluded to.

The British Capitalists and the President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The English capitalists, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Forbes, were entertained at a private dinner at the Revere House yesterday evening, by Mr. George A. Fairfield, of Chelsea. Mr. Stephens said it was his purpose to support the policy of President Johnson for the reconstruction of the Union, to the full extent of his ability and influence.

From Raleigh, N. C.—Candidates for Governor.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17.—Jonathan Worth, State Treasurer, is announced as a candidate for Governor this morning. He has been looked upon as a peace or Union man, but will be supported by all the Peace and Democratic leaders with the hope of beating Gov. Holden. Gov. Holden is the Union Administration candidate.

Foreign Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 4th, *via* Queenstown on the 5th inst., and the city of Manchester from Liverpool on the 5th inst., *via* Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived about one o'clock this morning.

The Race Between Dexter and Butler.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The race to-day between Dexter and Butler was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Time was 2.27¾, 2.31 and 2.29.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Regiments to be Mustered Out

An Opinion by Attorney Gen'l Speed.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF COLORED MEN.

Scene at the Treasury Department.

Gov. Pierpont Ordered Out by Hon. F. H. Clark.

The British Capitalists.

Sale of Government Rolling Stock.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WIRZ.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 17.

To be Mustered Out.

A number of regiments serving in the Department of Virginia, have been ordered by the War Department to be mustered out.

Bill Allowed.

At one time during the war bad women became so numerous in Nashville, that, in order to save the army from their demoralizing influences, it was found necessary to depot them. Some one hundred and forty of them were put on board a steamer, under command of Captain Newcomb, of Cincinnati, with orders to land them at some point outside the military department. The Captain conveyed his charge up the river. He took them to St. Louis, but could get no relief. He took them to Cairo, but still no subsistence could be obtained for them from official sources. He would not allow the sinful females to starve on his hands, and subsisted them at his own private charge. His bill of six thousand dollars has been allowed by the Treasury.

Rights and Duties of Colored Men.

Attorney General Speed, in a yet unpublished opinion upon the right of colored troops to the bounty granted to volunteers, decides that a slave owes paramount allegiance to the Government; that he is bound to fight for the Government against the public enemy—against his master, if a rebel; that such service to the Government of itself dissolves the relation of master and slave; that the relation once dissolved can never be restored; and that, independent of any act of Congress or proclamation of emancipation, the soldier of the loyal army is a freeman; is capable of contracting with the Government for pay or bounty, and, without respect to color, is fully enlitled to all the benefits and rewards of the service he performs, and is therefore entitled to the bounty offered by Congress to volunteers. This opinion puts slaves of Kentucky, fugitives from the South, and colored soldiers of the free States, within the general provisions of the acts of Congress concerning the volunteers and enlisted soldiers of the Federal armies.

Quite a Scene

Occurred at the Treasury Department yesterday, the curtain falling on the expulsion of Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, by Hon. Freeman H. Clark, Controller of Currency. It appears that Gov. P., in addressing that officer, Mr. Clark took occasion to give a profanely emphatic expression on our national policy, denouncing the Government in unmeasured terms for expecting that the southern people would tamely submit to taxation for the payment of the public debt. His conduct at last became so indecorous and violent that it passed the limits of toleration, and Mr. Clark peremptorily ordered him to leave the office. He responded to the order by slowly retreating to the door, the knob of which he retained for a moment, in order to sell further vent to his feelings. He was again directed to leave the room, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, complied with the order.

Distinguished Arrivals.

Major General Hooker and wife arrived here this evening. Major General Terry and staff are also in the city.

The English Railway Capitalists

Left here this evening for Baltimore, from where they will start to-morrow morning in a special train, provided by William Prescott Smith, on a trip over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as Martinsburg, visiting the battle-fields of Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, etc. Gens. Howard and Lew Wallace will accompany the party.

A Large Sale

Of Government rolling stock and railroad iron took place to-day, at Alexandria. Twenty-three locomotives, most of which have been used for three years by the Government, were sold at prices twenty-five per cent. above their original cost. Old railroad iron brought sixty-five dollars per ton; new, seventy-seven dollars. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day were seven hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the owners of buildings rented to the Government are not employees of the Government in any capacity, civil, military or naval, in respect of the fact that they rent such buildings to the Government, whatever may be their state in other respects; consequently, where such quarters are occupied by a member of Congress, on account of such rents, he is not required to withhold the salary tax from such payments.

Universal Suffrage Candidate.

A letter from New Orleans, received here to-day, states that the convention of universal suffrage men, previous to adjournment, selected Judge Wormouth as a candidate to represent the Territory of Louisiana in the next Congress.

Secretary McCulloch

Returned last evening, and was present at the

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

SPECULATIONS IN BREADSTUFFS.

Wall street scenes, having been played out, are shifted to Chicago. The gambling so long carried on in gold has been transferred to the grain market. The same principles are involved, the same methods are pursued, and similar terms and phrases are employed. A different set of practitioners are engaged in it, but with the same purpose, and the consequences will be found to correspond. In these transactions, as in the gold dealings of New York speculators, the enriching of a few persons at the expense of the many, is the end contemplated, and the consequence that will follow. As every person in the community is affected by the operation, we deem it a fair subject of consideration in the public journals of the country. We do not interfere with the legitimate business of any class of persons, when we discuss those principles of political economy, and their applications, which affect the daily interests of every person whom we address.

The price of bread controls that of other articles of subsistence, as the price of gold, the popular standard of values, controls that of all other things, the currency of the country included. If the price of bread is raised by artificial expedients, the price of all other articles of subsistence, unless counteracted by local causes, will be raised by it. There is just ground of complaint when this is done, since it makes exactions on all the people, for the pecuniary advantage of the few who contrive the expedient. They get the benefit for which they render no equivalent. The community at large have to pay money in excess of that for which they receive a just and adequate return. A scarcity of grain may result, of course, from short crops. Prices will then be high unavoidably, because, the demand being unabated, supply must come from greater distances, which involves additional expense. But it is not of such a case that we speak. It is not such a case that now exists. There is no scarcity in the country.

But there is a barrier raised in the way of its free flow into the general markets of the country. The legitimate, honest, natural current is dammed, and the stream delayed in great reservoirs by speculators, who are waiting till people grow hungry enough to pay them exorbitant prices for a supply. A few persons in Chicago, a great center of wheat operations, control the price over the whole country, just as a few men of the same sort in Wall street controled the price of gold, and just as a few men in the South for two years controled the price of cotton. There is plenty of wheat, as there was of gold and of cotton, for all practical purposes, but the hitch was with the political and financial speculators. For their volunteer services, they exact a round sum beyond the legitimate price of the several articles, they take charge of on the way from the producer to the consumer. They stand as tribute collectors, and every man, woman and child must pay them an extra penny for each loaf of bread that they eat. The consumers of bread are willing to pay a fair and liberal profit to the farmer whose labor raises the crop, to the honest dealer who collects and forwards it, and to the carrier who transports it to the distant markets, but what claim of right has he who stops it on its way for no other purpose than to get ten, twenty or fifty per cent for his interference?

The connection of these transactions and their effects with the currency of the country is of no small importance. The high prices of all the means of subsistence are calculated to excite political apprehensions. They were, a year ago attributed to the large premium on gold. But they are as high now as they were when the premium on gold was four times as much as it is now—176 instead of 44. They are now attributed to a redundant currency. This, so far as Bank issues are concerned is true. The facilities for speculation are supplied by the banks, furnishing to men the means of making such extensive purchases that they can control the market, by monopolizing and holding back from the market, till it suits their ideas to sell the legitimate articles of trade. In Chicago the article happens to be wheat. The quantities purchased and held there, have become so great that the price of flour is largely advanced by the operation, all over the country. But the grasping hand is not satisfied. The operation goes on. The warehouses are bursting with wheat, until the banks have become alarmed at the magnitude of the scheme, and refuse to loan money except for the purchase of wheat to be immediately shipped *to a market*. And as a direct consequence of this providential movement of the banks, money, plenty as it is, goes up in Chicago to *ten per cent.* interest on the *best* paper. How much it brings in other ways we are not informed. The issue of all this will be as it has been in similar enterprises. But, in the meantime, every person in the country is paying somebody a liberal percentage above legitimate prices for his bread.

The discredit that this state of things brings upon the currency of the country is, however, not deserved. Any currency, even a metallic one, might be perverted to the same end by injudicious use of credit for similar purposes. The greater the quantity, of course the larger the operations might be; but they might be of the same kind. Neither are the high prices justly attributed to taxation, except to a limited and small extent. The weight and largest portion of the excess goes not to the Government, but to the speculators.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

When the sentiment known by this expression was first broached, in the form which it now bears, it was not understood to carry with it anything of the character of a menace towards European governments. It was but the counterpart of the sentiment so earnestly inculcated by WASHINGTON, that this country should not become entangled with the internal politics of the Eastern Continent, a sentiment which has been honestly and practically affirmed in all our past history, nor was the MONROE Doctrine, when promulgated by that President, in his message to Congress in 1823, understood to be of a threatening character by European nations. Great Britain, at least, approved of it as a sentiment that was no more than just and proper, as a security to the peace and the domain of the United States. Its original import and significance what might be expressed in the homely phrase: You let us alone and we will let you alone.

It is not to be supposed that the popular adoption of the doctrine arose from the fear of local competition or of direct aggression by any monarchical government in proximity to our own. Neither is such fear now the basis on which it rests, for it expressly disowned all intention of interference with the possessions or interests of any such government as then existed on this continent. It may have carried a latent intimation in the favor of the Spanish republics that had been recently organized in independence of the European government.

The recent invasion of Mexico, one of our neighboring republics, seems to come squarely in all its conditions against the MONROE Doctrine. The abrupt manner of the French entrance into that republic, with a formidable army; the avowed purpose of setting up an imperial throne on the ruins of a popular Government; the seating on that throne of a foreign prince connected with one of the most absolute of absolute Governments; and especially the time chosen for this strange movement, when the United States was torn with fierce civil war—all go to excite suspicion of an ulterior object, not friendly to our country. It would be difficult to imagine a case that in all its particulars was more clearly confronted by the MONROE Doctrine in its true import and intent.

True, the experiment is yet undecided. It is not yet absolutely certain, though highly probable, that MAXIMILIAN'S throne will be maintained, so far as any successful opposition of the Mexican people is concerned. Nor is it known what policy may be adopted, or has been adopted, by our Government. It is presumed that some view of the case has been taken, and certain it is that some policy will necessarily be adopted, that national relations by diplomatic intercourse may be wisely maintained. Till further developments enlighten us, we must leave the MONROE Doctrine where it has always hitherto stood—among political theories.

THERE is nothing under the sun clearer than that the Republican October victories mean the indorsement of President JOHNSON and his policy. Congress will so regard them, and will act accordingly. It is not of the slightest consequence in what way the few impracticable men, who are nothing if they are not opposed to everybody else, act. The world would be incomplete without such men to illustrate the "law of eccentrics."

IN Indiana, in which State the able speech of Governor MORTON struck the key-note, which the Republicans maintained throughout the contest, the Democrats have been whipped out of sight. The key-note was the policy of President JOHNSON, particularly as to suffrage. On the contrary, in Iowa, where negro suffrage was in the Republican Platform, Governor STONE has 15,000 against 40,000 for LINCOLN last fall.

THE commercial editor of the New York *Independent*, in the following, which we take from the last issue of that paper, entertains views somewhat different from those expressed by Secretary MCCULLOCH, which, by the way, many intelligent persons think were pitched on a rather high key:

"We would by no means give encouragement to any wild speculation, or stimulate undue trading in any direction; but it is well that the enterprising people of the country—the bankers, and the carriers—should understand that they may boldly push on their great undertaking, every thing engaged in the trade, without danger of meeting a reverse from overproduction or overtrading. The conditions of the country are such that, for many years to come, there will be full employment for all laborers, and a sure market for all productions that minister to the legitimate demands of a civilized community."

WHAT A TON OF MANUFACTURED IRON COSTS.

The question, "What is the cost of a ton of manufactured iron?" has lately received a very satisfactory and fair solution at the hands of Mr. D. J. MORRELL, of the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & Co., Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa. Mr. MORRELL'S estimate is considered reasonable, from the fact that the works on whose manufacture he bases it, are situated in a neighborhood that is very nearly self-supporting, and where the prices of the necessities of life are not so high as in other manufacturing localities. In introducing his statement, Mr. MORRELL claims that the Government is in partnership with the workingmen of the country, and dependent on their prosperity, while the ironmasters are the mouth piece of the skilled mechanics, through which the latter demand the right to labor and to live. The Government must protect them, if they would protect themselves; but does it do so.?

The cost of producing a gross ton of ordinary bar iron has been generally considered as equivalent to the value of fifty days' average labor, which includes everything from the taking of the ore and coal from the mines to the delivery of the finished iron from the mill ready for shipment; the wear and tear of machinery, buildings, &c., interest on capital and royalty for the minerals consumed.

"Claiming no profit," says Mr. Morrell, "and making no charge for interest on capital, or for minerals, the net cost of a ton of rails may be fairly stated at forty days' labor. Hence the cost of iron, in dollars and cents, depends upon the wages paid for the labor which produces it, and the value of the wages received by the workmen depends upon the cost of such articles as he needs to purchase for himself and family. These articles are now high in price, and wages must therefore be high. The exigencies of government—affecting the currency—have enhanced the cost of the necessaries of life, in the supply of which there is no competition from abroad. The price of the product of the workingmen—the labor should be proportionately enhanced, and thus an equilibrium maintained; and this would be the case if there was no outside interference. Unfortunately for him, for his labor, unaffected by the exigencies of our Government, and bearing none of their indirect burdens, enters into competition with him, and threatens his destruction."

Mr. MORRELL, in behalf of the welfare of the workingmen of the country, claims that it is not enough to make duties equal to direct and indirect taxes, but they must be further protected against the ill-requited labor of European workmen, who barely get enough to keep body and soul together. He says:

That portion of the price of a ton of imported iron which stands for the wages of labor represents coarse food, miserable raiment, and worse lodging, pulitical nullity, enforced ignorance, serfdom in a single occupation with a prospect of eventual relief from the parish.

That portion of the price of a ton of American iron which stands for the wages of labor, represents fresh and wholesome food, good raiment, the homestead, undisputed freedom of movement, and change of occupation, intelligent support of all the machinery of municipal, State and General government, with a prospect of comfortable old age at last dividing its substance with blessings among prosperous children. Thus it is easy to see why imported iron may be cheap, and American iron dear; for the latter, in addition to its other burdens, pays an extraordinary tax to freedom and enlightenment, which are assuredly deserving of protection. The cheapening of American iron by competition with American iron, satisfies the requirements of trade, produces a harmony of interest, a perfect equilibrium of values, and gives stability to all the pursuits of industry. The cheapening of American iron by competition with imported iron is degradation of the national life, derangement of the national business, and a disaster to the National Government.

As to the cost of the labor of a ton of American and European rails, taking the average of labor at two dollars per day in this country, the cost here would be eighty dollars; while in England and Wales, where labor now averages about fifty cents per day, it would only be twenty dollars. The foreign ironmaster could land his manufacture in this country by paying a duty a little greater than the direct tax paid by the American manufacturer, whose product is also enhanced by indirect taxes to the Government. Mr. MORRELL, in estimating the amount of indirect tax paid on a ton of rails by the workingman, assumes that thirty-two days labor are expended directly in the production of said ton of rails, and that eight more are consumed for materials and supplies used elsewhere than at the works. He says:

"Assuming, therefore, forty days' labor as the number expended directly and indirectly on the production of a ton of rails, seven and a half tons will be the annual production of each hand, or one hundred and thirty-three and a third (133⅓) men are employed in rails for a thousand (1,000) tons of rails. Including the miner, the mill-man, the mechanic, the clerk and the manager, with the day laborer, the experience of ironmasters will bear me out in saying that this labor cannot be obtained for much less than an average of wages of two dollars per day. Believing this to be a safe estimate, we find that every ton of rails costs eighty dollars in wages of labor. At least four fifths of this sum, or sixty-five out of eighty dollars, are expended in living as soon as earned, and it is possible to sell very nearly for what it is spent, and what revenue the Government derives from this source upon a ton of American iron, which of course it would not receive if the iron was manufactured abroad."

Mr. MORRELL gives a table, made up by a careful comparison of the purchases of different grades of workingmen, showing the indirect tax paid by labor on a ton of rails. This table includes all the necessaries of life and a few luxuries, which all classes use to a greater or less extent. The value of the articles enumerated, the quantity of which it may be said is a fair estimate of that necessary for forty days' consumption, aggregates sixty-five dollars, upon which the laboring man pays the Government a tax of five dollars and eighty-three cents, fifteen dollars and twenty-three cents of the wholesum not being taxed.

In conclusion, Mr. MORELL presents the sum of direct and indirect taxes paid by the American laborer and manufacturer, and contrasts it with the duty upon foreign rates as follows:

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES ON A TON OF RAILS.

	Tons.	Rate.	
Pig iron	1 44	2 40	3 43
Coal	1 26	37	47
Rails	1 00	3 60	3 60——7 50
Add 12 per cent. to make gross ton			90
Total			$8 40
Indirect tax paid by laborer			5 83

INDIRECT TAXES PAID BY MANUFACTURER.

Tax on incomes, stamps, licenses, oil, steel, brass castings, machinery, tools, &c. Pickles, gum and leather testing, freights, and the innumerable other items connected with manufacture and sales of iron, will add at least two dollars more	2 00
	$16 23
Import duty on ton, 2,240 lbs	15 68
Excess of tax over tariff	55

This calculation shows that the Government interferes with the production of iron, not to protect the domestic manufacturer, but to pay a bonus of 55 cents per ton on imported iron. The American laborer, therefore, while he qualifies his indictments and responsibilities of his position as a citizen of a free country, is now engaged in desperate competition with the foreign laborer, who toils for back and belly alone. The Government which is vitally interested in the contest, looks on indifferently, or opposes her own children. Every blow struck by the American workingman tends to the perfect restoration of Government credit and finance, and to the destruction of his own prospect of a livelihood; for every increase in the value of the national currency is instantly marked by a decline in the reward of his labor, and iron is at zero, while his food and clothing are at fever heat. Resumption of specie payment, unless normally attained through a revenue policy, restricting excessive foreign imports, will be the knell of American manufactures, and the industry of the country will be buried in the same grave. After a period of suffering, successive and bankruptcy, manufacturing industry may again revive and struggle on with indifferent success; but there will be incalculable loss sustained, not only by the manufacturer and his operatives, but by every basic business interest of the whole country. The political economist will again be saddened by seeing this great nation—the chosen champion of the Lord—blinded, and making sport for the Philistines. "Egypt in Gaza, at the mill with slaves." It is the penalty of trusting the false Delilah, who has repeatedly betrayed it into the hands of its mortal enemies.

WHILE there is an active demand for negro labor in the North, white labor is in no less active demand in the South. The "Yankee" is wanted to show the South how to do a thousand things, and, as Governor PICKENS said, to tell them the way to make "South Carolina like Massachusetts." The field to which the white Northern laborers are invited in the South is of the best description. Not only mechanics, but farmers and day laborers will find opportunity and good wages,—but, best of all are the inducements held out in the cheap lands everywhere offered for sale.

THE New York *Tribune* seems to have sustained a bad defeat in the Pennsylvania election. It predicted, and apparently hoped for, the defeat of the Republicans,—and it pointed to "the unnecessary essay by Mr. CESSNA," as the ground of its expectation. It probably knew that there were those of its ilk that were doing their best to make its prediction good. But neither these efforts nor "the unnecessary essay," could defeat the Republican party,—nor prevent a larger majority than Mr. LINCOLN obtained in the State.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* expresses the opinion that the recent trial between the Algonquin and Winooski has demonstrated the failure of the inventions of Mr. DICKERSON; and the opinion is expressed that his machinery will have to come out of the Algonquin and all other vessels in which it has been placed.

LABOR AND WAGES AT THE WEST.—Horace Greeley, who has recently made a long journey through the Western States, says, in regard to the employment of laborers:

"We could hear of no dearth of employment anywhere. We doubt that there are one thousand men looking for manual labor in the two States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which together have about one million inhabitants. An average mechanic receives in Central Minnesota the price of three bushels of wheat or fifteen bushels of potatoes for a day's work; a common laborer is paid the price of two bushels of wheat or ten bushels of potatoes; and there is work for more men than can be had. We do not believe there were a hundred men looking for work or wanting it in the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a joint population of 20,000."

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that the Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE is within a few days to assume charge of Washington College, at Canonsburg.

FREE MARKETS.

In Boston, the public mind is a good deal exercised with the proposition for a free market. A committee of the city government have had several hearings, and the arguments and representations in favor of the plan are said to have made a deep impression on the public mind. It is held that government cannot fairly be claimed to have been established for the purpose of coming in between the producer and consumer, so as to compel the latter to pay for the necessaries of life more than he otherwise would. If it is to interpose its authority at all, common justice demands that it shall be on the consumer's side, and by no means to help build up and strengthen monopolies. The police and sanitary considerations which were originally urged in favor of the establishment of a government market, to the exclusion of all other opportunities or regular commercial intercourse between the producing and consuming classes, are practically of no value now, since the working of the Government market system is demonstrated to be not much more than an extortionate discrimination against both the interests and the rights of the buyer, and by no means a guarantee against the sales of stuff which was unhesitatingly pronounced before the Committee to be "garbage," and nothing else. Every other idea in connection with a Government market besides these two, of protecting the community from extortion on the one hand and from imposition and disease on the other, is unsound in theory, and works directly to the defeat of the original design of such an establishment.

It is claimed that by the establishment of a free market, huckstering would become obsolete, because unnecessary, the producer and consumer would meet face to face, and the profit which now comes out of the pockets of poor people, and hard-working people, and goes into the tills of the monopolists, would be equitably divided between the two parties chiefly interested—the producer and the consumer.

Referring to the effect of Government markets, the Boston *Post* says:

"High prices for necessaries bear with especial severity upon the poor, a large class of whom is to be reckoned from the body of working women. In order to eke out a scanty subsistence even, numbers of sewing girls are compelled to hire a room in parties, or clubs, of from four to six, take their dinners at some restaurant, and go home to suppers and breakfasts as frugal as cracker and cheese can combine to make them. There are thousands who can afford no better fare than this, because the city has deliberately established a monopoly in the hands and interests of respectability perhaps, which discriminates exactly against them. If this is not interfering on the side of injustice, we admit we are wholly ignorant what it is. If the city steps into the business at all it should be only on the side of the poor. The power in that of monopolists. Markets are for public convenience and accommodation; if the city establishes them with any other view, it becomes a usurper and a tyrant, and tramples on the rights it is authorized only to protect. Let the experiment of a free market be made, then, and let results show which of the two systems is for the popular benefit, and which seeks only its own."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Boston paper says the demand for goods is so much beyond the ability of the manufacturers to supply, that one of the largest calico printing mills in New England is importing its printing cloths from England, while there are other manufacturers in Massachusetts who are importing very largely of brown sheetings, which they have stamped with their own trade mark in Manchester.

General Sherman arrived in Omaha on the morning of the 10th, having made the trip of one hundred and fifty miles, from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, in twenty-one and a half hours. He would remain in Omaha three days before starting for the plains.

The Leavenworth and Lawrence Railroad has 200 hands engaged, fifty men are engaged in getting out ties, and a large number are building culverts, and a like number are repairing bridges. If the weather remains favorable, it is expected that the road will be ready for the ties and iron by the 1st of January, and that the cars will be running by the 1st of April next.

According to the statement of the Memphis *Bulletin*, that city must be a lively place for lawyers. It says there are over 1,000 cases on the criminal docket, and 4,494 cases on the docket of the Common Law and Chancery Court. There is but one judge for each court, and the *Bulletin* urges that the number should be increased, in order that the docket may be cleared during the life of the present generation.

A Nashville letter, referring to the recent action of the Tennessee Legislature, says: To all of these classes, let me say that there is no breach between the President and the Legislature of Tennessee; that the House of Representatives intended no rebuke to Mr. Johnson in tabling Mr. Cameron's resolution yesterday; that it *did* indorse the Administration by an emphatic vote; that the most unbounded faith in the four members who finally voted against the indorsement are copperheads of the deepest tinge, including Mr. Cameron himself!!

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Large quantities of cotton have already arrived from the Tennessee river, and others are constantly coming. The tide of this trade, amounting to millions of dollars, is now turning from New York, Cincinnati and Louisville toward St. Louis; and the skill and energy of our merchants, manufacturers and capitalists must increase the volume of this current of business, and speedily establish it as one of the steadiest and largest tributaries to our prosperity.

Miss Harriet Lane, niece of ex-President Buchanan, will be married shortly to Henry E. Johnson, a wealthy banker of Baltimore. Johnson was one of the political martyrs of Fort Warren, in the early part of the war, for political blockade.

The San Francisco *Alta* notices the discovery of extensive cod-fish banks in the sea of Ochotsk, which lies off the northern portion of the Russian possessions in Asia. The discovery was kept a secret for some time, during which those in the secret brought a cargo to Yerba Buena Island, where they dried it, selling the cured fish at a round price in the San Francisco market. This year the two parties have two vessels engaged in the Ochotsk fisheries, which already has recently arrived at San Francisco with one hundred and twenty tons of fish, equal in quality to those that are caught in the New England fishermen on the Grand Banks of Nowfoundland. This is the beginning of a branch of industry on the Pacific coast, which will no doubt grow with rapidity, and soon become one of much importance.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa have strengthened the Republican party organization wonderfully. One can see it in official circles here in an instant. Before these elections there was apparently an idea that the old parties were about to dissolve, and office-holders were looking round to see where to range themselves. The most of them in the line of going to the President. Some of them *said*: "We belong to the *Johnson* party!" meaning that so long as Andy Johnson was President they wanted office from him. Since the elections in the States it is assumed there is such a flood of Republican sentiment at the Capital, office-holders begin again to talk of "the party" and certain principles which need to be defended. So far as I can learn the President is deeply gratified with the result.

JEFF DAVIS.

There is now but *one* man in all the Confederacy who is in danger of execution on a charge of treason, and he is Jeff. Davis. Nobody regards Wirz as a political prisoner. He is tried for fiendish cruelty, not for treason—Jeff. Davis is the only man who will be tried, and there are doubts in his case. It is said that the President desires him to be tried and brought in guilty, as everybody knows he is guilty of treason, and after that will not be unwilling to pardon him in case he is finally convicted. It is safe to say that no *penitent* traitor will be hung, and when the gallows-rope swings in Jeff's face he will grow penitent, if not before.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As the time for the assembling of the next Congress approaches, discussion and speculation increase in all quarters concerning the stand the President will take in his message on the practical question of admitting representatives from the Southern States. He may possibly say little that is new on the subject. All his words and deeds attest that he believes the American people are for the union of all the States; that individuals who stand in the way of that result will have to stand aside or be trodden down in its progress; that we made war for the Union, denying the right of any State to secede, proclaiming all so-called acts of secession utterly null and void; that the men who strove to break up the Union have mainly given up the attempt in good faith, and offer to come back, and that we of the North cannot stultify our past action by now asserting that they not only were out of the Union during the rebellion, but shall remain out of it after making proper submission. These assertions have been expressed or implied in almost every public address of his since his installation, and may be taken as the unerring indices of his future action.

WAGES OF FEMALES.—The Boston *Traveller* says that in the the manufacturing towns girls at work upon sewing machines are paid $7 or $8 per week for ten hours per day. Girls who understand coat making are in some places paid $10 per week.

DIED:

WAKEHAM—On Monday evening, October 16th, at five o'clock, at West Newton, CHARLES DOUGLASS, second son of T. B and M. A. Wakeham, aged 23 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Ross street, on WEDNESDAY, October 18th, on the arrival of the morning train, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages to convey friends to the depot, will leave Harper's Livery Stable, Sandusky street, Allegheny, at nine o'clock.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of

NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME,

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,

85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct19

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson's Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

cor. of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Price of the Remedy is $3. Samples furnish d free of charge. Sent by mail anywhere by JOSEPH FLEMING, on receipt of $3 25. oct16-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—

DWELLING HOUSE,

Containing 8 rooms and large lot, within ten minutes walk of postoffice. Inquire at this office, from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M. oct18 1t

LEAD.

100 Pigs soft Galena Lead, for sale by
oct18 J. B. CANFIELD, 111 First street.

IN SHALER TOWNSHIP, THIRTY SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, having a large front on the Allegheny river, canal and sharpsaing road, suitable for building lots, oil refinery, saw mills &c., having good landings on the river, and situate on the line of the proposed railroad. For sale by

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
oct18-3taw 2w 51 Market street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON SMITHFIELD STREET—26 feet front on Smithfield street, near Fifth street, and nearly opposite the Custom House, by 120 feet deep, one or the best locations for business in the city.

On Market st. et, 22 feet front by 112 feet deep, between Third and Fourth streets, and near N. Holmes & Sons' Banking House, with large three story brick buildings. Also, a large lot adjoining the above, with front on Third and Market streets. The above are in good business locations, and will be sold on favorable term s.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
oct18-3taw 2w 51 Market street.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of JAMES EWING, deceased, of Robinson township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for same, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same without delay to the subscriber.

oct18-10t&w W. M. S. EWING.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A.,
CORNER PENN STREET AND GARRISON ALLEY,
PITTSBURGH, PA. October 18th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be RECEIVED at this office until 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at the Depot of Subsistence, Pittsburgh, Pa., at such times, and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, for the period of twelve months next ensuing, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded, for six (6) months from the date of contract, at such times as the Commissary General may direct. Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, which, when made by firms, must name all the parties thereof, and if not in conformity to the above requirements, will not be considered.

Bidders must be present when the bids are opened, and the right to reject all of which is reserved.

Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured on application at this office, personally, by letter, or by telegraph (which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef").

GEO. W. MURPHY, Captain and C. S.
oct18-td

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to October 10th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
Adeline Eckhalsen,	tavern,	First Ward, Pittsburgh
Burton & Leech,	do	do do
Charles Hamble,	do	do do
Louis Hager,	do	do do
Raymond Schiffmaer,	do	do do
Lewis McCampbell,	do	do do
James Moran,	do	do do
Adam Stahl,	do	do do
Catharine M'Laughlin,	E house,	do do
James Clark	tavern,	Second Ward, do
Henry Shaler,	do	do do
J. H. Heckman,	do	do do
Rebecca Grindrod,	do	do do
Thos. Smith,	do	do do
Wm. Lonsdon,	do	do do
John Quigley,	eating house,	do do
Arthur Ballon,	other goods,	do do
Atwell, Lee & Co.,	do	do do
Henry Snyder,	eating house,	Third Ward, do
John Mulherren	do	do do
Maria Byers,	do	do do
Patrick Burke,	other goods,	do do
Robert Steel,	tavern,	Fourth Ward, do
Wm. Bell,	do	do do
Jas. Bell Wallace,	other goods,	do do
H. Diebol,	tavern,	Fifth Ward, do
John Ostermaier,	do	do do
Albert Urbmann,	do	Sixth Ward, do
Hugh Black,	other goods,	do do
Sophia Leiser,	eating house,	Eighth Ward, do
Gottlieb Fasch,	do	do do
J. T. Tyler,	tavern,	Ninth Ward, do
Jos. Phillips,	do	do do
Stephen Farnara,	do	Tenth Ward, do
J. Ludwig,	eating house,	do do
J. G. Elliott,	do	do do
B. Uhl Pfeffer,	do	do do
J. M. Robitzer,	do	do do
H. Frank,	other goods,	do do
John Horn,	tavern,	Third Ward, Allegheny.
H. Callahan,	do	First Ward, do
J. H. Keck,	eating house,	Third Ward, do
Wm. Bleuckel,	do	do do
Gottlieb Fasch,	other goods,	do do
Geo. Gerber,	do	Fourth Ward, do
A. Wenzel,	eating house,	do do
Mitchell Smith,	do	do do
Wm. Kramm,	other goods,	Borough Birmingham.
Sebastian Bindig,	tavern,	East do
John Kilrain,	do	do do
John Kolb,	eating house,	do do
Wendel Schmidt,	other goods,	Second Ward, do
E. Ballett,	eating house,	Lawrenceville.
Lewis Schamm,	do	McKeesport.
Wm. Schamm,	other goods,	do do
Catharine Franey,	eating house,	Temperanceville.
Jas. Dougherty,	do	do do
John C. Beinnett,	tavern,	Charlters Township.
Peter Graham,	do	Fayette do
John T. Patterson,	do	Liberty do
John W. Bassett,	eating house,	do do
David Jacobs,	do	Mifflin do
John McLees,	do	do do
Geo. Hamilton,	other goods,	Penn do
Samuel Tomer,	tavern,	Penn do
Geo. Stratton,	do	Pitt do
Wm. Kirk,	do	Ross do
Chris. Friedlin,	do	do do
Valentine Berger,	eating house,	do do
Conrad Eberhardt,	do	Reserve do
John D. Risser,	do	L. St. Clair do
Jas. Bell,	tavern,	do do
David Bavaird,	do	Versailles do
John Munhall,	do	Wilkins do
Jas. Bell,	do	do do

The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office before the 24th of October.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or the will be revoked according to law.

oct18-3 W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

WALL PAPER—

Stamped Gold, Velvet and Gold, for parlors.
Satin, for chambers, halls, &c.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, for sale by

THOMAS PALMER,
No. 91 Wood street, second door below Diamond alley.
oct17-6t How

WALL PAPERS

Of every grade and price,
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland Rustic Shades,
Paper Window Shades, glazed and unglazed Green and Buff, for sale by

THOMAS PALMER.
Special Inducements offered to country dealers.
oct17-6t How

HORSE COVERS.

Carriage Blankets.

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES.

A large stock just received, and for sale low, by
R. H. HARTLEY & CO.
oct17-6t 88 Wood street.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

Curers of extra sugar-cured hams, and

Manufacturers of Lard Oils,

Corner Penn and Wayne streets, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
sep6 3m

TRANSPARENT

Window Shades and Fixtures.

A large assortment of Rustic and other new designs, for sale by

THOMAS PALMER,
No. 91 Wood street, second door below Diamond alley.
oct17-6t

H. L. YOUNG,

Architect and Superintendent,

Office 126 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made, &c., &c. oct8-3m

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors.
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
my3-1y-M,W&F Agent for the above. 113 Third st.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

Liberty White Lead!

Liberty White Lead!

TRY IT TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight*, than any other. Buy *the best*. It is *the cheapest!* Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead is *more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead is *more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED *to do more and better work, at a given cost* than any other.

Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.

Manufactured and warranted by

Ziegler & Smith,

WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,

137 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

DRUG AND PATENT MEDICIND DEPOT,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. jul6-3mws

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,

Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the

Lowest Cash Figures,

And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,

A Large Stock of Overcoats,

Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.*

Branch: 29 St. Clair Street.

WM. LADLAY.....JOHN BYRNS.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,

FROM $35 00 TO $15 00.

BUSINESS SUITS,

FROM $35 00 TO $50 00.

Made in the latest style and finest material.

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,

WM. LADLAY & CO.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,

NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled Wagons also supplied. sep2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and lime, which they are prepared to sell at low rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec27

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and are in an afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 92 Third street. myl

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of new and beautiful designs in panel decorations, for halls, dining rooms and vestibules, at No. 107 Market street.

oct14 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER PAPERS.

In great variety, and of all grades, at No. 107 Market street.

oct14 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Express and Exchange Company,

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1865.

THE FASHIONS.

Fall and Winter Styles of Ladies' Cloaks, etc.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The approach of cold weather suggests the use of substantial cloaks in place of the light and airy fabrics of the milder season. Very complete preparations have already been made for fall and winter. The "cloak openings" have just taken place, and while the stock of goods exhibited by the manufacturers and importers comprise in all the aggregate no greater supplies than usual, they are richer and more varied. A large proportion of the garments are very costly, being made of the finest and most expensive materials; but there is to be no general change in the styles corresponding with the change that took place this fall in the shapes of bonnets.

THE DESIGNS.

The basque form, which has been a favorite, is still retained, and will be the prevailing style for fall and winter. It will be worn shorter than formerly, and will be cut deeper at the back than at the sides, and quite short in front. Circulars will be next in favor; but the loose sacques, which were so much worn not long since, can no longer be considered "dress" on any occasion. Cloaks for fall wear are made up of heavy silk, or cloth, or in other material to match the dress. A pretty basquine is of black rep silk, the waist and seams at the back of the skirt being trimmed with guipure lace. Velvet basquines, trimmed with silk and jet ornaments and lace, may be worn with a dress of very rich material. Black in cloth will be usually preferred during the winter, though at the recent "opening" in cloaks, basquines in royal purple cloth, and trimmed with quilted satin and jet ornaments, were considered admirable for general use.

Circulars in velvet or cloth will be worn by persons who are not suited with the basquine, or to whom it is not becoming. An elegant velvet cloak, recently reported, is in circular form, with loose sleeves. It is lined with white silk and ornamented with jet and lace. Another in cloth, without sleeves, is made with three seams, one at the back and one on each side. Upon the back, covering the seam, is a strip of velvet three or four inches in width at the neck, and gradually widening and extending nearly to the bottom. This cloak is embroidered in silk and jet. Strips of velvet, also embroidered, cover the seams on the shoulders to the arm. Three pieces are on each side of the front, and they correspond in size and shape; one extends from the neck to the waist, one is near the bottom, and the other is equidistant from both.

Cloaks of light cloth are sometimes trimmed with gray cloth, which has a fine effect, and black cloth and velvet may be trimmed with rich, dark fur, put on usually in strips of from one to two inches in width.

OPERA CLOAKS.

Exceedingly fine displays of opera cloaks are to be found at the fashionable establishments. These cloaks are mostly made in circular form, of white cloth, or white barred with blue, and sometimes of Turkish cloth with green, black and crimson silk stripes alternating with white. One attractive style of cloak is a circular of white rep cloth, French, the cord and the tassel depending from the hood being of white and gilt; the seams at the side are trimmed with Grecian ornaments in gilt, resembling in form the gold dollar. A pretty opera cloak is of white checked with black, and trimmed with black and white Angola fringe. This can be worn over a plain black dress. A more showy circular has sleeves of scarlet cloth, and is embroidered with straw, chenille and jet.

CARRIAGE CLOAKS

are something quite new in this city. They are circulars without sleeves, and are made of heavy Scotch plaids. These cloaks are to be thrown over the dress cloak while riding, and are both warm and durable. This style of garments, which will be highly prized in cold winter days and frosty evenings and it is as much needed in our changeable climate as in Northern Europe, where it has hitherto been in use.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

For girls there are coats fitting the form, with lappels; and burnooses or round cloaks, with pretty hood and tassels. Basquines are also worn by small girls. The hood is attached, and is usually of the same material as the dress. This is designed for a walking cloak. There is also the little cloak, straight, all around and of double front. It is made of light gray cloth and trimmed with black. This style is suited for the use of girls from five to eight years of age.

For boys from five to eight years old, an overcoat of dark gray mixed cloth, with large black buttons, military cap and high boots, constitutes a desirable promenade costume; but for the man in miniature, who is at once the pride of the household and the terror of the nervous members of it, breeches has not yet arrived at the time of life which would entitle him to his first coat and trousers, a double-breasted sack in ladies' gray beaver or velvet cloth, ornamented with buttons, will be warm and very convenient.

NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

Some of the scarfs and neckties now almost universally worn by the ladies, are netted or made of silk and trimmed according to the taste of the wearer. Many of the scarfs are embroidered in representation of birds of gay plumage, relieved by the shades offolinge with occasionally a glimmering gold thread; but the latest novelty is the long narrow tie prettily embroidered and fringed at the ends. It is intended to take the place of the narrow ribbons which young ladies have worn.

In pocket handkerchiefs the only novelty is that in which a minature photograph may be employed as an ornament for the corners; but there is no probability that this handkerchief will ever be fashionable.

In jewelry there are some odd designs—such as carvings in green enamel, in the shape of beeties, the head and feet in gold. Seekers after curiosities may admire these carrings. There are also photograph rings, in which the miniature is intended to be placed in a small enamel frame, set with small pearls. In the "Vulcanine" jewelry are charms in the form of boots and skates. A new style of girdle is of India rubber, made in links, with a hook at one end and a massive cross attached to the other end. The cross hangs at the side when the girdle is hooked around the waist. This style of girdle is in use on the other side of the Atlantic. Many novelties in jewelry are in preparation for the holidays.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matchews' VENITIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being completed in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, while for no other article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain the linen or clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts. oct23-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

NO. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jly22

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. my25-1y

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

oct12 corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Triumphant success of the beautiful actress,

MAD. SCHELLER.

Who will appear in the admired personation of "Juliet."

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be performed ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet, (first time here).....Mad. Scheller,
(supported by the talented Pittsburgh Theatre Company.)

Overture.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the roaring farce of MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.

GRAND CONCERT

To be given by the Great Western

Light Guard Band of Chicago,

(A. J. VAAS, Leader.)

Under the auspices of the Vigilant Steam Fire Company, at

Masonic Hall, on Thursday Evening, October 19th, 1865.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Overture to Martha.....Flotow,
2. (Band)—Selections from the Huguenots..Meyerbeer,
3. (Band)—Solo Trombone.....Sachse,
4. (H. Braun)—Pot Pourie from Faust, arranged by C. Bergman.

BAND.

PART SECOND.

1. Quartette, 4 horns, Hunter's Farewell..Mendlessohn
2. (Baer, Bierworth, Braun and Fischer)—Marion Waltz.....Hammer,
3. (Band)—Pot Pourie, Reminiscence of Prayer.....
4. (Band)—Dapple Storm March.....Koznak, Pelike.

BAND.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½. Admission 50 cts. to all parts of the house. Tickets for sale at all the principal Drug and Music Stores. oct17-B

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES SEYMOUR,

(Late of the firm of Ross & Seymour.)

MACON, GEORGIA,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Offers his services in the purchase of cotton and wool, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandise and produce. Refers to Richardson, Chattard & Co., and Andrew Buckhannon & Co., Louisville, Ky.

se20-1oct25

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct2-3m

B. F. QUIMBY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Special attention given to

Purchases of Produce, Highwines, &c.,

for shipment or holding on margin. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered and market reports sent to correspondents desiring them. au11-1y

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence. ☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. R. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
Liberty st. under St. Charles Hotel.

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commisson and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co. Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

ap3—aug25-6m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. G. POINTER.
HAMPTON CHENT.....B. P. HOYT.

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances on consignments.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, Long & Laughlins, Zug & Clark,
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,

Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct2-3m

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S

SAW-MILL,

(Successor to Robert Wrightman.)

LAWRENCEVILLE.

I am now prepared to furnish

Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,

Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding, CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making, Shingles, Nail Keg Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 183, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK,

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au23-3m

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

Corner Third and Liberty streets.

oc2-3m

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders,

A. L. MATHEWS.

Office 170 Second street,
se29-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

COTTON YARNS,

Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING, WADDING,
TWINES, WICKS,
COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE, FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

se29-6m

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

Just Received,

A COMPLETE ASSSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS AND EMBRODERIES;
LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS;
BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS;
VELVET RIBBONS—all colors;
WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS;
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. H. EATON,

NO. 17 FIFTH ST.

se27

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & RAYNERS'

Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au21-1y

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
135 Wood street.

SUGAR.

50 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar.
50 bbls. crushed sugar.
50 do. granulated and powdered Sugar.
30 do. extra C yello Y Sugar.
50 do. A and B Coffee Sugar. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 corner Irwin and Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.

200 bbls. White Lime.
50 half bbls. Lake Trout.
50 " " White Fish.
200 boxes Goshen Cheese.

For sale by
oc12 J. B. CANFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Re-engagement of the celebrated artiste, Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS.

Re-engagement of the celebrated comedian FELIX A. VINCENT, for six nights only.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 16th, the performance will commence with the much admired sensation, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Capitola, (with song).....Miss Mollie Williams,
Dance.....Little Lizzie

To conclude with the roaring Irish farce of

PADDY MILES.

Paddy Miles.....Felix A. Vincent,
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je8-1y

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

RAILROADS.

1865 **WINTER ARRANGEMENT** 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty sts., as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2.50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5.50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7.50 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Cresson, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 11.40 a. m., stopping at all regular Stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4.25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore, and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a. m.

Penn accommodation.....10.30 p. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 9.10 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3.35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.05 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail.....1.20 a. m.
Fast Line.....4.00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation.....6.25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation.....7.50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation.....9.45 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation.....10.05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail.....12.50 p. m.
Baltimore Express.....4.30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....2.05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express.....2.50 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation.....6.00 p. m.
Altoona Accom and Emigrant Train.....10.30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday Pittsburgh at.....12.30 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass the trains and depot, attending to and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, 110 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oct11

1865. **PITTSBURGH,** 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2.10 A. M.	7.25 A. M.
Mail	7.00 "	12.00 P. M.
Express	2.15 P. M.	8.35 "
Steubenville Accommodation	4.30 "	10.00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

oc6-1f

1865 **THE PITTSBURGH,** 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:

Leave Pitts. For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheeling.
Express.....2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.
Express.....2.00 p. m.	2.45 p. m.	2.45 p. m.
Express.....3.00 p. m.		6.10 a. m.
Mail.....7.00 "		6.40 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie.....9.00 "		6.40 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 2.20 a. m. 3.30 p. m. 7.50 p. m.
7.50 p. m. 8.30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2.10 a. m. 3.45 p. m. and 9.00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny N. E. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Steubenville 9.00 a. m. 2.15 p. m. 3.59 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.50 p. m. 11.50 a. m.
4.45 p. m.
6.00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7.15 a. m. 8.15 a. m. 10.25 a. m. 2.35 p. m. 4.50 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R.....9.10 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City.

my15 P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

Mail to and from Uniontown.....	Leaves Pittsburgh. 2.35 a. m.	Arrives at Pittsburgh. 6.00 p. m.
Express "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport.....1.00 p. m. 10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to A. J. SHANK, Agent,
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

FRENCH

VIOLET COPYING INK,

And WRITING FLUID,

For sale by
oc19 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut, west side,

dec18-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH BOXES,

CALCULATORS,

BILL HEADS, and POST-OFFICE BOXES,

For sale by
oc10 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

STARCH.

50 boxes Oswego Corn Starch.
50 do do pure do.
50 do do Silver Gloss starch.
50 do Madison Starch. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oc7 co-ner of Irwin and Liberty streets.

DRY GOODS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES,

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in

RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examin.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

THREE CASES

English Chintzes,

At 31 cents per yard.

40 Dozen Extra Balmorals,

$2 12½ each.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETING,

50 Cents ⅞ Yard,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS

Very cheap.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50 ⅞ YARD.

FRENCH REPS, MERINOS, MOHAIRS, all wool.

DELAINES AND DRESS GOODS,

Selling Low,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

On hand, the celebrated Swans' Down

COTTON BATTING, FOR COMFORTS.

se19

J. A. W ILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley. se25 PITTSBURGH

J. M'ELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known braids now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,

PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,

A full line; also,

COTTON YARNS,

WOOLEN YARN,

BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWAF

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock at present to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jn16-tf

LITHOGRAPHERS.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West.

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,

PITTSBURGH.

Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong indupement to give Lithography the preference.

KREBS & BRO.

au7

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se23-3m

J. B. BUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA. Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se23-3m

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
jy3 135 Wood street.

PETROLEUM.

W. T. H. BROOKS.....A. H. GURNEY,
G. S. KANTZLEY.....C. B. PEET.

BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.

Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	**$150,000**
Working Fund	**25,000**
Par Value of each Share	**$1 00**

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder, James Graham,
J. G. Weir, Stephen Lawson,
H. W. Ritchie.

au30-tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSTON, | I. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. Je3-1y

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX

WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

BENZINE, &C.

Extra facilities for

Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.

Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

WELDON & KELLY,

Manufacturers of

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

oc8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

Pure White Burning Oil,

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

au2 47 WOOD STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in the trade, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. It is cheaper than the glass instrument; it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL.

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
se6 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells, and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Singlines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to shop for inspection. E. FISLER, Fifth Ward, Pitts between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh Je20-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

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AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advances on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

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PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

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Petroleum and its Products,

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98 Water and 132 Front street, Pittsburgh, 51 Broadway, New York.

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Liberal advances made on consignments.

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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

**Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (

CITY MATTERS.

STRIKE ENDED.—The Steamboat Joiners of this city, who have been on a strike for an increase of their wages from $3 to $3 50 per day, met with their employers yesterday, and compromised the matter by accepting $3 75.

FOUR THEIR NAMES.—The names of the woman and two children killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Landisville on Saturday, and who were not immediately recognized, have been ascertained to be Phillips, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and her children, the latter aged respectively about ten and fifteen years.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges Sterrett and Brown.

The court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

Adam Tallman pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch from John Hays, of the Fifth ward, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Michael King, formerly a member of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, was found guilty of the larceny of a vest, valued at four dollars, from Francis Macferron, of the Second ward, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary.

James O'Donnel plead guilty to an assault and battery on a member of the Mayor's police, named Thos. Smith, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty five dollars and costs.

George Snively and John Anderson were arraigned on a charge of stealing a trunk, containing female apparel, the property of Mary Johnston, of Chicago. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Robert Auth and Edward McDermott were found guilty of charges of selling liquor without license. The former was fined forty dollars and the latter twenty dollars.

Affray on Fifth Street—A Saloon Keeper Severely Stabbed.

Last night, about nine o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Fifth street, in front of the Broadway Saloon, between James Williams, the proprietor, and John Willemeyer, an usher connected with the Theatre, during which the former was severely cut by a knife in the hands of the latter. From what we can learn, it appears that the parties met in front of the saloon, when an altercation took place, which resulted in Williams knocking Willemeyer down, and was commencing to beat him, when Willemeyer drew a large butcher knife, and inflicted four severe cuts on Williams's head, cheek and neck. Willemeyer attempted to escape, when he was followed by Williams, who kicked him in the side and back, and tore his clo hing badly. The night watch then arrested them and took them to the watch-house, when it was discovered that Willemeyer had received a severe cut on the wrist. Dr. Rogers was sent for, who dressed the wounds of both parties, after which Willemeyer was locked up for a hearing. The Mayor will investigate the case this morning.

Arrival of the Remains of Colonel John W. Patterson, of the 102d Regiment.

The remains of the brave Colonel John W. Patterson, late in command of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania volunteers, who was killed May 5th, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, arrived in the city yesterday, and were taken to his residence, corner of Wilkins and Bingham streets, Birmingham. When the Colonel fell on that bloody day his comrades buried him in his blanket, placing at the head of his grave a board to mark the spot. Some time last spring, the body of Col. Patterson, with others, was raised by the Christian Commission and buried in a cemetery not far from the battle-field. After the war, Maj. James Patterson, brother of the Colonel, went to the cemetery, had the remains disinterred, and yesterday arrived home with them. The deceased was in the twenty-ninth year of his age when he fell, and was beloved by the men of his command, who regarded him as a brave and skilful officer.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at two o'clock, and will be attended by his late companions in arms and by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. A meeting of the resident members of the 102d regiment will be held this evening at Wilki's Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral.

United States District Court.

TUESDAY, October 17.—Present, Hon. Wilson McCandless.

The Grand Jury was regularly empannelled, and Mr. F. Logan, of Lycoming, appointed Foreman. After the usual charge, the Grand Jury retired to their room.

The case of Samuel Thomas, indicted for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was called up. After two witnesses had been called, it was discovered that the offence had been laid on the 5th instead of the 3d of July, and the Government thereupon took a non-suit. A new indictment will be drawn, and the defendant held for trial on other charges.

The case of the United States vs. Jacob Smith, for attempting to procure a man to act as a soldier to desert, was continued until the next term.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Public Amusements.

THE THEATRE.—The "Pearl of Savoy" was produced at the theatre last night in support of Miss Mad'lle Mechua Scheller, as Marie, made an impression upon the audience which will not soon be forgotten. She was as much the artist in tone as in speaking. In both she brought to bear upon her part such a degree of womanly reality, as almost to convince the spectators that she acting was a thing of life rather than of representation. The happy spirit of the hopeful young Marie who had given her future to the keeping of Providence, her handalso, was well evinced. The grief over the prospect of her mother's death was thoroughly depicted sorrow, and the sad despair of the heart-stricken father as he thinks he has apprehended his daughter's (Marie) dishonor, were well rendered, but the madness—the absent mind—the dream of the past, with its recurring reminiscences, was well done. The sight of insanity, the return of reason, the recognition of the prayerful mother, the reconciled family, and the honorable faith of Andre brought out such points of pathos as called for the well-merited palm for *tremendy* acting. To Mrs. Sylvester must also be awarded praise for her very faithful rendition of the mother. Mr. Cogswell as Andre acted nobly, and contributed much to the bringing out of Mad. Scheller's faithful delineation of Marie.

To night Romeo and Juliet will be produced, Mad. Scheller as Juliet.

OPERA HOUSE.—A delighted audience witnessed the second representation of the "Hidden Hand" last evening, and the performance passed off pleasantly. To night a new play will be performed, entitled "The Irishman's Heart," in which Miss Williams and Mr. Vincent will sustain the principal roles, supported by the leading members of the stock company.

CONCERT.—The Chicago Light Guard Band will give a grand concert in Concordia Hall, under the direction of the Vigilant Fire Company, on Friday evening. On Saturday evening the Hall will be occupied by Harper's fashionable minstrel troupe, under the direction of Sam Sanford.

Good Homes.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

No question can be of greater interest to any community than that of providing good homes for all. Without them the public school and church must to a great extent fail in their mission, and every interest of morality, health and intellectual culture suffer. When many thousands of mechanics, clerks and others with small incomes are compelled to live in the midst of that income for inconvenient small and dirty tenements, and perhaps crowded into dark and dingy alleys, the consequences must sooner or later tell fearfully upon society.

To this class of people Pittsburgh is indebted for much of her wealth and prosperity, and the capitalist in reflecting one of his first duties when doing it, to remedy so great an evil. Every sense of justice to that large portion of our community who must be unable to buy or build for their own use, and among whom are many of our most educated, refined and useful members of society, demands of our wealthy and successful business men their help and co-operation in providing suitable homes. As has been said before, but a small portion of the capital invested annually in useless stock speculations, is required to supply amply the demand for comfortable dwellings.

According to careful estimates a little judicious expenditure of capital for this purpose will bring sure, speedy, and good dividends, besides accomplishing results for the good of our cities that are of still greater and greater than any pecuniary returns.

If the plan proposed in your paper of Saturday, the 14th, of erecting one hundred and fifty or more dwellings can be successfully and economically carried out, all the highest interests of our city demand that it should not suffer a day's delay for the necessary capital, and all the precedents in the history of wealth and judgment of Pittsburgh business men do us warrant us in believing that they will allow such a work to go for want of the comparatively small amounts required to accomplish the work.

Many men or small means can by co-operating with such a plan, have the remedy in their own hands, and secure a permanent home if they desire it, at much less cost, than present rents for inconvenient tenements, out of which they are liable to be turned at any time.

At this time every man should ask what he can do, and be sure to do what he can, speedily, to bring the needed relief to the thousands seeking homes in our midst, while they are seeking to earn a living, and are contributing of their labor, skill, inventive genius, and capital to the rapidly increasing wealth of our community. TENANT.

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,

KNITTING YARNS,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

RIBBONS,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SPOOL THREADS,

PATENT THREADS.

A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,

AT POPULAR PRICES, AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84 WOOD ST.

oc25

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On the Youghiogheny river, and Connellsville railroad, only twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, about 1000 acres will be sold together, or divided. One colliery in operation on the railroad, and one open on the river. This is one of the most valuable ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Inquire of

C. HASBROUCK, Attorney-at-Law,
oct1-eod-2m No. 134 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

23 acres of land, underlaid with coal, with good buildings, at Larimer's station. Price $1 000.

Five houses and lots, four one acre lots in East Liberty. Sixty acres of oil land on the Clarion river. One building lot on Pennsylvania avenue—lot 25x120.

J. S. STRICKLER, Attorney,
oct3-eod 145 Fifth street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HELMOLD,

96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-ly

FISH—

50 half bbls. new No. 3 Large Mackeral,
50 barrels do do No. 2 Shore do
10 do do No. 1 Shore do
10 do do No. 1 Shore do
25 quarters No. 1 Shore do
25 halves No. 1 Bay do
For sale by
se26 MILLER & RICKETSON.

20 BBLS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 bbls prime Cuba Sugar,
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

BARLEY.

A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by
oc11 D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 17, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 00	107 50
United States 5-20's, new	104 50	105 00
United States 5 20's	104 50	.....
United States 7-30's	98 00	99 00
United States 7-30's, new	97 00	.....
United States Certificates	98 00	.....
Gold	112 00	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	89 00	.....
Councils ville Railroad 6's	.....	81 00
Butler County 6's	.....	88 00
Allegheny Gas	34 00	.....
Cash Insurance	.....	55 50
Pennsylvania Insurance	.....	2 00
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Allegheny and Manchester Railway	65 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	.....	86 00
Exchange Bank	81 50	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	125 00
Commerce National	.....	125 00
People's National Bank	.....	104 00
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	9 25
Columbia Oil	.....	33 00
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	50
Eldorado	.....	50
Merchants	.....	25
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	9 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	1 00
Ohio Valley	.....	25
Ralston	1 00	1 50
Pioneer	.....	22
Pittsburgh and Stewart's Run	.....	1 00
Great National	.....	400 50
U. S. Telegraph	.....	75 00

SALES.

12,000 Connellsville Railroad Bonds.....$ 81 00
1,000 United States 5-20's, new.....103 00
Gold opened in New York at 145¾.

TUESDAY, October 17—P. M.

The local stock market remains very tame and destitute of transactions. Money being close there are no balances for speculative purposes. A stringent money market is hard on speculators. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late speech, says that the contraction necessary to bring about a healthy condition will not unfair the *legitimate* business of the country. The inference is that the business of speculators will be sadly interfered with; and we may expect a howl against any policy that will curtail their operations. The New York *Herald* says the speech was criticised on Wall street very unfavorably to his reputation as a financier. But it is not to be expected that the inauguration of so desirable a measure as would bring the currency of the country to the solid ground of a specie basis, will meet with many friends among the stock jobbers of Wall street.

—The Philadelphia petroleum stock market has improved, and sales of nearly all the prominent names on call have advanced. St. Nicholas, particularly, shows a very decided rise. From eight to ten thousand shares were sold yesterday, and it rose to-day to 1¾. Curtin is firm at the late advance; Dalzell has improved a fraction; Sugar Creek rose to 5.

—Steps have been taken to issue "Gold Certificates" by the Secretary of the Treasury. This measure is sure to meet with popular favor, and is one of great public service, as affording a convenient gold currency for circulation. The "gold notes" are made by law receivable for customs, and can be paid for interest upon the public debt. When the notes are ready, there is no reason why there should not be a steady flow of gold to the Treasury of the United States, from parties desiring more security than can be had elsewhere, with a representation of their deposit of bullion wherever gold is used. Under this law, the Government will become the custodian of an amount of gold such as was never before accumulated by a national treasury, or by any financial institution.

—The manufacture of "Mutual Coal Companies," says the New York *Tribune*, under the stimulus of high prices is but now a very profitable branch of business, and bids fair to be as rapidly developed as was the "gold," the lead, the copper and the petroleum interests in their turn. The manufacturers, profit in all those bubbles was larger, and the gains of coal men will be no less. Leases will be made at figures more profitable to the owners of land than mining coal, and lands will be "mined" at prices which make refining at a profit impossible except at $13 per ton for coal in New York. The mutual principle is all well enough, but buyers of stock must see that the profits have not all been "mined" before the stock is offered to the jobber.

—The chief advantage of a registered over a coupon bond is, that, having a record of it, if stolen or lost, a clue exists to its recovery. A coupon bond, like a bank note, passes from hand to hand, and, if lost or stolen, can be no more traced than a bank bill. Those having coupon bonds may readily exchange them for registered bonds through almost any of our brokers, at a cost in commissions of ¼ per cent. where both are equal in price; but the coupon bonds ruling rather highest in the market, the exchange generally, we suppose, could be made even, including commissions.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City banks this week and last:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
Loans	$228,320,727	$227,541,881
Specie	13,470,134	10,936,777
Circulation	11,747,205	11,739,207
Deposits	188,904,488	182,364,156
Legal Tenders	58,511,762	50,459,193

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

	Dec.	Inc.
Loans		$778,993
Specie	Dec.	2,420,941
Circulation	Inc.	7,998
Deposits	Dec.	6,140,340
Legal Tenders	Dec.	8,052,357

—The whole number of national banks now authorized is 1,362, with an authorized capital of $420,455,000.

Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, October 14.....$401,450,613
Previously.....194,182,690

Total.....$595,633,303

—Copper stocks continue dull and prices have visibly fallen off. Copper Falls closes at 23½; Pewabic at 36¾; Hancock at 15¾; Franklin at 8¾. The last company is in an unprofitable row of an intensely personal character. The question of what shall draw the salary is still unsettled, and the friends of the two aspirants are in hostile array.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Saint Nicholas, 1¼; Maple Shade, 7; Curtin, 3; Dalzell, 2; Caldwell, 1⅞; McClintock, 2¼; Excelsior, ½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ½; Corn Exchange, ¾; Sugar Creek, ⅝; Eldorado, ½; Mingo, 2 31; Junction, 1¾.

Boston Copper Market.

October 14.—Manufactured Copper is in steady demand at firm prices. Sheathing at 45c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 42c ₱ lb cash. Bolts and Bradley are selling at 45c, and Yellow Metal Bolts at 53c, cash. Ingot Copper is very firm, with very light stocks, and most of the Lake Superior brands sold ahead of production. The article is held here at 42½@43c. Old Copper is worth 28@30c ₱ lb, cash.

Boston Iron Market.

October 14.—The market is very bare of pig iron, and with a steadily increasing demand for manufactured, prices are much excited and rapidly tending up. The cost of home production has been largely enhanced by the rise in coal, and the stocks of Scotch are so small that immediate use are reduced to a very small compass. Only small lots are offering, and these command a large advance over former quotations. There is a considerable Scotch iron to arrive, but it is held at very high rates, as the sterling cost in the English markets has been materially enhanced, and freights have advanced to 20s ₱ ton. Pennsylvania makers have large orders ahead, and are not pressing for the present in turning out No. 1. They are furnishing none of this for the open market, and there is no stock of other grades.

We note small sales of Scotch No. 1, common brands, at $56@58 cash; American No. 1 is nominal at the same prices. Charcoal is very firm at $55@56 ₱ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in demand, in lots from store, at full previous rates. Sales of common and refined at 11½@12c ₱ ton. American refined bar is selling at 11c ₱ ton from manufacturers' hands. Railroad iron is firmer 2½@2¾ gold. Nails very scarce, with sales of 2,000 tons in New York at $57 in gold. Russia Sheet Iron is firm with sales at 23½@23¾c in lots, and Eagle Brand at 24@24½c. Native advanced to 7¾@8c ₱ lb for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Fish Market.

October 14.—The receipts of new Codfish are now quite liberal, and the market is fairly supplied with all grades. Still the accumulation is not large for the season; the consumptive demand is very heavy, on account of the high price of provisions, and good-conditioned lots sell readily at quite full prices. But with receipts considerably in excess of the present wants of the trade, the tendency, as is invariably the case at this season, is not upwards; and late fares will not be likely to command the current figure.

We quote Western Bank fish at $6@6 50; Grand Bank, $4@7 00; georges and Bay Family scarce at $5 50@6; small fish are selling at $4@5 50 ₱ qtl, loose. Haddock are worth $2 3 loose, and $4@4 25 packed in drums for shipments. Pollock are selling at $4 50@5, packed.

Mackerel of the better grades are arriving quite freely, and though the demand is fair, previous rates are not fully sustained. No. 1 Bay No. 1's at $18@19; No. 2s, $14 50@16; No. 3s, $12 50@13 for medium and large. Shore No. 1s are not so plenty, and held at $22@23 50; No. 2s, $16@17 50. Pickled herring are in good demand at $5@5 50 ₱ bbl; box do are selling at 30@60c for No. 1 and scaled. Alewives are in fair request at $7 ₱ bbl. Salmon is quiet at $18 ₱ tierce.

Boston Petroleum Market.

October 14.—There is no great accumulation in the hands of receivers and refiners, who always "cut their garment according to their cloth," and stocks are held with unabated firmness. Agents in New York and Philadelphia refuse to sell large lots for forward delivery at specific rates; though the production has been large during the last few months, it has been mostly absorbed, and the fact is patent that dealers both at home and abroad have yet to come into the market for their Winter supplies.

Under ordinary circumstances at this season, there is very little chance for a decline in the price of this article; and the chances now are smaller than usual, from the fact that crude oil is relatively higher than refined and still tending up. Hence refiners cannot replace their stocks at current rates, and do not care to sell for large lots or for future delivery. Prices are also relatively higher at the West than in the Eastern markets, and must either come down there or go up here, in order to restore the equilibrium.

At the point of production in Pennsylvania, prices of crude oil have advanced more than 100 per cent. since July, without any corresponding advance in the manufactured article. The stocks of crude have been very much reduced at the receiving points; and as soon as manufacturers are obliged to fall back upon the wells for supplies, there must necessarily occur a levelling up movement in prices. As we before observed the only alternative presented, is for proprietors to submit to lower rates; but whether they will do so must depend upon the condition of the Atlantic markets.

In this market, crude oil is unsettled and a shade lower at 80@81c. Refined do is in moderate demand at 65c for bonded, and 82@85c for free. Including Western and Boston, Naptha is quiet 35@35c, as to gravity.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

October 17.—The cattle market is very dull this week and prices rather lower. About 2,200 head arrived and part sold at from 16@17c for extra, 14@15c for fair to good, and 6@12c ₱ lb for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.	*Name.*	*Amount.*
100	Martin, Fuller & Co., Pennsylvania and Western	15 @16½
100	H. Haley, Western, gross	7 @8
115	J. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania	12 @16
70	Hope & Co., Chester county	15 @16½
72	Sturm & Co., Chester county and Western gross	6 @ 9
110	Gust. Shamberg, Western	12½@15½
154	J. S. Kirk, Pennsylvania	14 @16
120	P. Hathaway, Chester county	14½@16½
96	P. McFillen, Chester county	15 @17
119	Kennedy & McCleese, Chester	15 @16
50	F. West, Chester county	15 @16
70	E. P. McFillen, Penna. and Western	15 @16
250	Mooney & Smith, Western and Penna	14 @17

Cows—Are rather lower; 175 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $50 to $75 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep—The market is dull but prices are unchanged 5,600 head sold at 6¾ to 7½c ₱ lb, gross, for good fat sheep, $3 50@4 50 per head for stock sheep and lambs at from $4 to $5 per head.

Hogs—Prices have declined about $1 the 100 lbs; 3,100 head sold at the different yards at from $16 to $19 the 100 lbs, net

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, October 18, 1865. }

The bottom has dropped out of the oil trade—at least for the present. We have not a single sale to record of either Crude or Refined. The difference between the views of dealers being so wide, one or the other must give way before sales can be effected. From the oil regions we learn that prices continue to rule high, holders being more inclined to advance than recede, whilst in our market nobody wants to purchase unless at figures they chose to name, hence the Market yesterday was quiet, and left us without any sales to report. This state of affairs can't last very long—one or the other will have to give way. Until that event takes place our readers will have to wait patiently—the same as we have to do.

CRUDE—The supply on the market is very light. This makes holders careless about selling. The receipts yesterday were 948 bbls, all told. The rates were altogether nominal, there being fully three cents per gal. between the views of buyers and sellers: hence no sales were effected.

REFINED OIL—Buyers were not on hand either for present or future delivery. We omit quotations, prices being too uncertain.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Brother.....927 | J Wilkins.....21

Total.....948

Oil Exports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 282 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Foy, the Bro. & Co., 271 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

John B. Bell, 55 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. H. Bryan, 52 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 barrels benzole, for Baltimore.

North American Oil Company, 114 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1865. }

Business yesterday presented no new feature worthy of particular notice, the demand being for lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The fact is purchasers at least do not seem to have much confidence in the present prices, and make their purchases accordingly. The receipts of produce were not large. The weather was cold. Winter is steadily approaching. Our rivers are down to low water mark, for the present navigation, except on the slackwater being suspended, a long spell of low water is now predicted by the river prophets. Time only will determine how near they are to the facts. Flour was in fair demand for home purposes at rates that were current for some days. The receipts about keep pace with the demand; the largest inquiry being for the better grades. Groceries—The market remains firm, with a good demand for home purposes. The stock on hand is not very large. Copper—Prices have advanced two cents per pound since the date of our last general review. Bacon—The season is fast drawing to a close. Prices have ruled pretty high, whilst the prospect for the next season is that higher prices will prevail. Grain—market steady, but not very active. Buyers are inclined to wait for a few days before investing. Cheese—The demand exceeds the supply; hence prices were firm, with sales of all good parcels that were offered. Butter—The market was unsettled, with a good local demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

FLOUR—The supply in the market is not large. Prices have undergone no change. The principal transactions were to supply parcels to meet the wants of the home market. The exports east were not large. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family, 125 bbls, fair winter Wheat, at $10 75@$11 00@$11 25; 75 bbls do $11 00@$11 25; 50 bbls do $11 00; 80 bbls do at $10 75@$11 00. Sales from spring wheat, 100 bbls $10 00; 70 bbls $10 00@$10 12.

HAY—The demand is improving. Sales of 50 bales Eastern New York at 60c ₱ lb; sales 75 bales Western at 65c.

CEMENT—There was more enquiry for this article. Sales 225 bbls at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Corn is coming light and receipts limited, holders, for most descriptions, were firm in their views. Among the sales we record the following: Corn was more inclined to advance. Sales 20 bushels ear at 90c, 700 bushels do, 70c. Oats were in better demand; sales 400 bushels at depot, 55@56c; 1,000 bushels car load, to arrive, 56c; 200 bushels at store, 55c. Barley—The market was without change. Sales were made from wagon in a small way at $1 95@1 95 per cwt; small lots, $2 00@2 05. Flour and Grain—Sales of Pennsylvania Red were made from wagon at $1 90@1 95; sales of Chicago at higher figures.

FEED—The market was steady, with a fair demand for the various descriptions. We note sales of 5 tons Shorts at 26c ₱ cwt.

ASHES—The market was steady, but prices were unchanged, with further sales of Pearls at 9@9½c.

CHEESE—The supply in the market is very light. We note regular sales of Hamburg at 20c; Western, 21@21½c; Western Reserve, 19@20c.

LARD—Market steady at unchanged prices, viz: $1 25 ₱ barrel.

APPLES—The market was not very active; sales 200 bbls at $6 50@$6 75.

POTATOES—There was a fair demand for the various descriptions. Sales 50 bbls of Peachblows at $4 25; 5 bbl. car P. R. at $3 40. Sales Jersey Sweets at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ bbl.

GOLD SERIES—Firm, with an upward tendency in prices. The supply on the market is not very large. A fair business was transacted at the following prices: Coffee, 40@40½; Sugar, 39@39½; Sugars—Crushed, 15@16½c; Porto Rico, 15@16½; Crushed, 22@22½; A Coffee, 21@21½; Powdered, 20@20½; C Yellow, 17½@18; Sugar House Sugar, 14@15. Molasses—Sales New Orleans at $1 29@1 35; Porto Rico, $1 00@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, $1 00@$1 05; Syrup, $1 25@$1 30. Rice—Sales at 12@12½c. Ground Pepper, 28c.

SALT—Market firm; sales, delivered, at $1 40@$1 50. FISH—Sales are moderate. Mackerel—Sales at $19@22; No. 2 do. $18@19 00; No. 3, large, $15 00@16 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—Were scarce, with further sales at 26 ₱ dozen.

GRAPES—Sales 40 boxes at 15c ₱ lb.

Saint Louis Sugar Market.

October 14.—Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's Circular of October 6, gives the following quotations:

Refined Sugars—Crushed Sugar, double refined, 22c; crushed sugar B, 21½c; A, 21c; granulated sugar, double refined, 22c; powdered sugar, 21½c; granulated sugar, B, 20½c; refined white sugar, C, 20@20½c; do do, 20c; refined yellow do, 19@19½; clarified do XXX, 18c.

Molasses—Golden syrup, barrels, $1 19; half barrels, $1 33; kegs, $1 12; sugar house syrup molasses, barrels, $1 05; half barrels, $1 08; kegs, $1 12; city refinery sugar house molasses, barrels, $1 00; half barrels, $1 04; kegs, 96c; Missouri refinery sugar house molasses, barrels, 86c; half barrels, 90c; kegs, 94c. Raisins 10 barrels Sorghum at 45c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 14.—The markets to day were quite animated and prices were fully sustained, the breaks amounting to 16 hhds, with purchases of 325 hhds on the public. The following exhibit gives the full range of prices, viz: 15 hhds lugs, 2 at $3 90, 2 at $4 00, 2 at $4 10, 2 at $4 15, 5 at $4 20, 2 at $4 25; 30, 12 at 4 50@4 55, 2 at 4 60@4 65, 16 at 10 00@10 70, 4 at 11 00@11 75, 6 at 12 00@12 75, 10 at 13 00@13 75, 10 at 14 00@14 75, 4 at 15 00@15 50, 2 at 16 00@16 50, 2 at 17 00@17 50, 4 at 20 00@20 75, 5 at 21 00@21 75, 2 at 22 00@22 25, 2 at 23 50@23 75, 1 at 24 00, 3 at 25 00@25 50, 2 at 35 00@36, 1 at 37 00.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

October 16.—The provision market is quiet. Mess pork continues to be held at $35 firmly. Bulk shoulders are purchased at 10½c, and sides at 14½c. Bacon shoulders are quoted at 12½@13c; sides at 21½c, and clear sides at 24½c, all packed.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 16.—The sales of leaf tobacco at Hoffman's warehouse follow: 92 hhds Missouri, 10 hhds Ohio leaf lugs, and trash: 3 at 4 25@4 75, 3 at 5 @5, 2 at 5½, 2 at 6@6 25, 1 at 6 50, 1 at 6 75, 2 at 7 @7 25, 1 at 7½, 1 at 8, 1 at 8 25, 1 at 8 50, 2 at 8 75@9, 2 at 9 25@9 50, 2 at 9 75@10, 1 at 10 25, 2 at 10½@11, 1 at 11½, 1 at 12, 1 at 12½, 1 at $25, 2 at $28 25, 1 at $38 75. 15 boxes Ohio, at prices ranging from $1 50 to $10 50. Receipts moderate.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 14.—Low shipping and manufacturing descriptions were better this morning, other grades were much the same. Sales comprised 38 hhds, including 5 hhds fine to choice fancy shipping leaf, at $8 50@$9 50; 5 do low to high grades, at $6 50@$8 00; 5 do common shipping, at $5 50@$6 00; 5 do lugs, at $3 00@$4 50; 5 do good and fine do, at $15 25@$16 75; 4 fillers, at $9 00@$10 00; 2 dog cutters, $5 25@$7 00; 2 good leaf do, $16 00@$22 00; 6 hhds refuse, at $2 00@$3 00. Sales for the week so far, $17 50@$24 00; 2 fine and fancy do, $33 00@$70 00; 94,000 lbs. Bids on 23 hhds were rejected.

St. Louis Iron and Nail Market.

October 14.—Iron and Nails—Iron is steady and in good demand at 6½c ₱ lb for common bar, and a further advance is probable. Cut nails have advanced at the factories 75c per keg. The price here is $5 75 @ $6 for 10d, and the demand cannot be met, stocks everywhere being extremely light.

Cincinnati Retail Wood and Coal Market.

Coal remains steady at the following quotations: bats from the river would soon bring down coal and the prices:

Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny.....32c ₱ bushel.
Pomeroy and Hartford City.....26@28c "
Cannel.....40c "

Wood comes in freely by the canal, and sells from there and the yards at $8 00@$9 00@10 00 per cord for oak, mixed oak, ash, &c., and beech, sugar-tree and hickory.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

October 14.—The market opened with a better demand for Cotton, and sales cover about 531 bales and 30 bags in the forenoon, including 100 on private terms; 51 bales in two lots at 67c; 14 in two lots at 53c; 30 at 52c; 1 at 50c; 2 in two lots at 70c; 20 bags at 47c; 2 bales at 49c; and 1 at 40c ₱ lb. In the afternoon holders advanced their prices, so that buyers would have to pay yesterday's rates, but do it by 2 and 3c ₱ lb. The market closed in an entirely unsettled condition, but very firm. We quote nominally at the following rates, remarking, however, that holders generally refused to sell at these quotations:

Good middling	58c.
Strict middling	57c.
Middling	55c.
Low middling	50@52c.
Good and ordinary repacked	45@48c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton heavy and drooping at 61@62c for middling; closing quiet at the inside price. Sales by auction to-day, for Government account, 600 bales, at 64½c for middling fair, 60½c for strict middling, 59c for low middling, 55½@56c for good ordinary, and 52½c for ordinary, all payable in gold. Flour dull, and common grades 5c lower, at $8 50@8 55 for extra State, $9@9 20 for extra Ohio, and $9@12 60 for trade brands, the market closing heavy. Rye flour is firmer, at $8 50@8 75. Corn meal quiet and steady. Whisky firmer at $2 20. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower, at 21 75@1 79 for Chicago spring, $1 76@1 79 for Milwaukee club, $1 80 for amber Milwaukee, and $1 82@1 84 for good choice do in store, an outside price; $2 for old winter red western, $2 35 for new amber State, $2 35 for choice white Canada, and $2 40 for new white. Rye firmer; Canada $1 19@1 20. Barley firmer, at $1 10 for State; $1 15 for common Canada, Feast, $1 30 for prime Canada West, and $1 32½ for extra choice do, which is about the market. Barley Malt quiet. Corn opened firm, but closed heavy and one cent lower, at 74@76c for unsound, and 76@86c for sound mixed western. Oats dull at 66@66c for unsound and 56@58c for sound. Oeleo firm; Rio 16@c, in bond. Sugar very firm; Cuba Muscovado, 13½@14½. Molasses quiet and firm. Hops in middling demand at 10@45c for crop of 1864, and 20@ 55c for crop of 1865. Pork decidedly lower at $33 25@34 for mess, closing at $33 25 cash, and $25 25@29 50 for prime mess. Beef firm at $10 50@13 50 for plain mess and $15 50@16 50 for extra mess. Beef Hams quiet. Cut Meats quiet; small sales at 16½@17½c for Shoulders and 20@23c for Hams. Bacon dull. Lard a trifle firmer at 24½@28½c. Butter in demand at 32@42c for Ohio and 40@45c for State. Cheese active at 19½@ 19¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 38@38c; Refined in bond, 61@62c; in bond, 65@66c. Flour dull and slow of sale, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull; sales New Red at $2 30@$2 40; Old Red, $2 45@$2 48; White, $2 55@$2 60. Corn quiet; Yellow, 90c@$1 00; White, 92. Oats steady at 52.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Money active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling steady at 109½@109¾. Gold active and firmer, opening at 145¾, advancing to 146¼, and closing at 146. Government Stocks heavy and lower. Freights to Liverpool steady and firmer, with engagements for Corn at 6d per bushel. Stocks steady: 6's, 5-20 coupons, extra November, 1865, do new issue, 102¾; 10-40 coupons, 93; 7-30's, first, 98½; do third, 97¾; one year certificates, new issue, 98¾; Tennessee sixes, 82¾. Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28¾; Cumberland preferred, 45¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 90¾. Reading, 115; Michigan Southern, 74¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 77; Northwestern, 30¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 106½; Fort Wayne, 99¾.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 17.

STOCKS.

At the Morning Board there was a large amount o stocks thrown upon the market, and prices were lower throughout the list. Of Reading 9,000 shares were sold at a decline of ⅝. Michigan Southern and Cleveland & Pittsburgh were also pressed for sale. Erie was weak, with sales of about 45 shares. The stock market assumed a firmer tone at the Second Board and there was an increased demand for stocks generally. At the last Open Board there was a more decided upward movement, and prices were better. Gold closed at 146@146⅛. The following were the closing prices: New York Central, 98; Erie 91@92½; Hudson River, 108@108⅞; Readi g, 115@116; Michigan Southern, 74⅝@75; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 79@77; North Western, 34¾; do preferred, 65@65¾. Government are heavy and lower; 5-20s are a quarter lower on the old issue; 10-40s declined a quarter. Other securities hold the closing price of yesterday.

MONEY

The *Commercial* says there is another sharp pinch in the money market. The demand for currency from the western cities is very pressing, and some banks with large western accounts are inconvenienced by the pressure, at the same time merchants are withdrawing their balances from banks to lend them on the street at higher rate of interest. From these causes, banks are compelled to